

# REPORT

OF THE

## INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

OF THE

### DEEP SEA, COAST, AND INLAND FISHERIES,

FOR

1869.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1870.

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REPORT  
OF THE  
INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES  
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TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN POYNTE, EARL SPENCER, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, in submitting, in conformity with the Act of Parliament, a Report to your Excellency on the state of the Fisheries for the year 1869, desire to observe that the sea fisheries were intrusted to us only in the month of October of that year. Until its close much time was occupied in organizing the now combined department of Sea and Inland Fisheries, as well as attending to some pressing matters connected with the latter. We were therefore unable to devote as much attention to the sea fisheries as we could have wished.

THE SEA FISHERIES.

Hitherto the coast of Ireland was divided into thirty-eight divisions, each answering to the district in charge of the Inspecting Commanders of Coast-guard. These officers, in addition to their other duties, furnish an account of the state of the fisheries on their part of the coast in the form of replies to printed queries.

With the view of obtaining the fullest possible information we added some others to the list issued. Our inquiries were particularly framed to ascertain the number of men and craft wholly and partially engaged in fishing, being desirous of furnishing accurate statistics on these points.

Since the last Report of our predecessors considerable changes have taken place in the Coast-guard divisions by amalgamation, the number being reduced from thirty-eight to twenty-nine.

From these twenty-nine divisions, after considerable delay, we received what purported to be returns of the number of men and craft engaged in the fisheries; but these exhibited so enormous a falling off in both since 1868 that we have come to the conclusion that owing to the changes that have occurred in reconstructing the Coast-guard divisions considerable mistakes must have occurred in some of the returns.

As it would not be practicable within the time that remains for presenting this report to correct the inaccuracies, we deem it better not to attempt giving details until our report for 1870.

According to the last report of the late Commissioners of Fisheries, the number of first class craft engaged in the fisheries was stated to be 960; second ditto, 8,224, making a total of 9,184; the number of men employed, 36,944, boys ditto, 2,395.

Just previous to the famine (1846), the number of vessels and boats amounted to 19,883, and men and boys, 113,073. As the above numbers denote, a considerable decline in craft and crews has taken place.

Within the last ten years the decrease in vessels and boats amounts to 2,697, and in men and boys to 10,776. This may be altogether attributed to the famine of 1847 and 1848, and subsequent years of distress.

The fishermen diminished from the same causes as reduced the other portion of the labouring population, in addition to which the reduced demand for fish drove many of those who had hitherto gained a livelihood by fishing to emigrate, or to adopt other occupations. Those who continued to fish had great difficulties to contend with, their impoverished circumstances rendered them for the most part not only unable to procure

improved boats and gear, but made it very difficult for them to keep what they possessed in sufficient repair.

The consequence has been that year by year on the greater part of the coast a deterioration in the craft and gear has been going on, and as both become unserviceable an abandonment of the pursuit generally takes place.

This will account for the decline in numbers, which, with a few exceptions, is observable nearly every year since 1846.

We are disposed to think that the reality as regards the decay of fishing industry is even greater than the late annual returns exhibit. Every boat on the coast, no matter how little engaged in fishing, is registered as a fishing boat, although many of them, owing to the poverty of the owners have almost ceased to be so employed, and are only used for collecting sea-weed, &c. The improved forms we have issued to the Coast-guard will enable us to ascertain with more accuracy the number of boats wholly and partially engaged in fishing.

Although this branch has only been a few months in our charge, still from the information we have derived from our inspection of the coast, as well as from sources on which we could rely for accuracy, we have arrived at the conclusion that no great improvement can be looked for in the sea fisheries until loans are advanced to a portion of the fishermen for the repair and purchase of boats and gear.

On this point we desire to express our entire concurrence with the recommendations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Irish Fisheries of 1867. We agree with the Committee that it would be inadvisable to make advances, unless on satisfactory security. We have reason to believe, however, that in many instances such could be obtained. We need offer no better proof of the good, without the risk of loss, that would be likely to be accomplished by judicious loans than the benefit conferred on those fishermen who obtained such accommodation from "the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor of Ireland," whilst the advances were punctually repaid, without the necessity, except in a very few instances, of applying to the securities.

On assuming the control of the sea fisheries we found prohibitions against trawling existing in most of the bays and estuaries where it could be carried on. One of the alleged reasons for the restrictions against this mode of fishing in the places where it was forbidden, was the injury it was supposed to inflict on line and some other modes of fishing. So far as we could ascertain, the interests intended to be served were not benefited by trawling being proscribed, while much injury was done to fishing enterprise, and the public deprived of a considerable amount of food.

Another of the reasons given for preventing trawling was the damage it was supposed to cause to the ova of the fish, which it was asserted is deposited in bays and estuaries. The great preponderance of scientific opinion, however, appears to be that if such deposit takes place, it is in such situations as cannot be affected by the action of the trawl.

This was proved in the instance of the Herring by the experiments made by direction of the Scotch Fishery Commissioners in the Firth of Forth.

We believe that the herring is the only edible sea fish which it is clearly proved deposits its ova on the sea bottom.

The Report of Her Majesty's Consul-General for Norway for 1869, relative to the investigations of Professor Sars goes far to support the opinion that, with very few exceptions, fish void their ova in the ocean, and that its development takes place whilst floating about.

He states that—

"The ichthyologist, Professor Sars, who has devoted great attention to the fisheries, and resided at Loföden during the fishing season, with a view to the study of the habits and natural instincts of the cod and other fishes, has lately published some notes on the spawning of sea-fish. He declares that it is a mistake to imagine that sea-fish in general cast their roe at the bottom of the sea; that the contrary is the fact, that the operation of spawning takes place on the surface, and that the roe floats about during the period of development.

"He asserts that not only the cod, but also the mackerel spawn in the same manner, a short distance from the shore; and it is, he says, not unfrequent that you will find a variety of fish performing this operation at the time with the mackerel.

"Intermixed with the roe of the mackerel, he declares he has seen the roe of six other kinds of fish; among these the gurnet (*gurnardus*).

"In the spawn of the cod and mackerel, each roe (egg) will be found to contain a drop of oil, which lessens its specific weight so that it is sustained on the surface. This drop of oil is present during the whole period of development. Even after the fry has escaped, the drop of oil will be found in the maternal shell.

"The mackerel, he says, can be distinguished by a yellow spot on the back of the eye, not yet furnished with pigment.

"The theory of Professor Sars is not applicable to all fish, as it is well known that the herring seeks the shore and inner waters, and that the female fish deposits its roe safely amidst the sand and gravel, where it is not easily disturbed."

After full investigations in each locality, we deemed it well to repeal the by-laws

prohibiting trawling in Lough Swilly, Belfast Lough, and the estuary of Kenmare river, adopting every precaution which we deemed necessary to prevent line and other fishermen from being injuriously interfered with.

The time has been so short since we allowed trawling to be resumed in those places that we are not in a position to state positively the result.

No reports of conflicts, however, between trawlers and those pursuing other modes of fishing have reached us, so that we may assume the measures we adopted to insure harmony amongst the various classes of fishermen proved successful.

In consequence of not being authorized to expend money for the collection of statistics, we have found it extremely difficult to obtain reliable information regarding the capture of fish.

On the east coast a large quantity of herrings has been taken, amounting probably to over £150,000 worth. The English and Scotch vessels were, however, the largest gainers by this, owing to their greater number and being better found. The capture of mackerel off Kinsale was also considerable.

The English boats there also greatly outnumbered the Irish; their size, build, and equipment being also much better, with the exception of the small fleet of about twenty belonging to the South of Ireland Fishing Company, who deserve the utmost praise for the admirable manner in which everything connected with their useful and spirited enterprise has been conducted.

Along the other portions of the coast, consisting of fully two-thirds, the same downward tendency as regards men and boats which has been going on for some years is observable, and cannot we believe be arrested unless the means we have suggested be adopted.

We believe the reintroduction of the Crown brand for herrings would prove most advantageous in encouraging curing and facilitating the sale of Irish herrings at distant markets.

The presence of a Government vessel at the fishing grounds during the herring season (same as in Scotland), would be most desirable in order to prevent nets from being shot in the day time, many complaints having reached us of the injury done by the violation of the law in that respect.

As regards the oyster fisheries, we believe the quantity taken to be about the same as for some preceding years, not amounting altogether in value to £50,000.

So far as ascertainable no failure in spatting has taken place on the public beds for the last few years.

The persons having licences for extensive portions of foreshore and sea-bottom for cultivation appear to have done very little towards increasing the supply to the public. In the so-called artificial cultivation by the inclosure system, none of the half-a-dozen attempts have proved successful. As this subject will be fully dealt with by the Royal Commissioners on Irish Oyster Fisheries, we deem it better not to go further into it for the present.

The reports from the Coast-guard officers of the several divisions regarding the conduct of the ordinary coast fishermen are most satisfactory, they are described as sober, orderly, and industrious, and no conflicts appear to have occurred between those pursuing different modes of fishing.

#### INLAND FISHERIES.

It was our intention to have held, during 1869, meetings in all the districts in Ireland, to ascertain, from the most reliable sources, the actual state of the fisheries throughout the country. In consequence, however, of an informality in our appointments (the Inspectors appointed under 26 and 27 Victoria, cap. 114), which was discovered early in the year, and which was only set right after the Act 32nd Victoria, cap. 9, was passed on the 15th May, when your Excellency was pleased to reappoint us, our proceedings were very much curtailed; and as immediately afterwards another Act, 32 and 33 Victoria, cap. 92, was passed, amalgamating the Deep Sea, Oyster, and Salmon Fisheries Departments, which provided for the appointment of a third Inspector, we abstained until his appointment from any active proceedings, and limited our duties as far as possible to the ordinary routine of the Department.

Although this will necessarily prevent our making, in the present instance, as full a report as we could have wished, still, having been able to hold inquiries in some of the districts, and investigated the subject generally, we are enabled to state that the salmon fisheries during 1869 were most prosperous, and the marked increase in the breeding stock in the various rivers during the winter gives every hope of further progress.

It will be seen, on reference to the Appendix, that the quantity of salmon captured in 1869 was far greater than in the preceding year; and if the quantity exported to the London and Liverpool markets may be taken as a criterion, it must have been much in excess of the quantity captured in any year for several years past. The quantity to Liverpool being 11,086 boxes; and to London, 8,880 boxes, the former being greater than in any year for the last ten years.

The knowledge that the quantity of breeding fish in the different rivers has increased justifies us in sanguine expectations as to the future, and that, with efficient protection, we may confidently look forward to the salmon fisheries of Ireland becoming of very much greater value than even they are at present.

It is believed that offences against the Salmon Fishery Laws are on the decrease; and now that a new Act has just been passed prohibiting the exportation of salmon from the United Kingdom before the 30th April, there will be less inducement to violate the law by capturing unclean fish at the beginning of the year than heretofore.

The legislation during the past year will, it is expected, prove of much benefit to the Fisheries. In the 32nd Victoria, cap. 9, the clause which places mills which derive their water-power from rivers frequented by salmon, under the provisions of the 76th section, 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106, will be found of great advantage in some cases. Owners and occupiers of mills are now required, unless they prove to the satisfaction of the Inspectors that it would be injurious to the water power, to erect gratings on the head and tail races of their mills, thus excluding salmon altogether from their mill-races and premises.

Although we do not for a moment say that in all the mills situated upon salmon rivers it was usual to take fish, yet there is little doubt that in certain of them quantities of salmon were regularly taken; the clause referred to therefore will be beneficial to the fisheries, whilst by a judicious exercise of the authority placed in our hands to give exemption from the operation of the Acts when necessary, no injury will be inflicted upon the milling interests, and the agitation which has been got up in opposition to the clause will cease, when a little more experience is obtained by mill owners.

In 32nd and 33rd Victoria, cap. 92, the tenth section directs us to make local and other inquiry into the necessity and expediency of altering, amending, or repealing any definition of the boundaries of the mouths or estuaries of rivers, or any by-laws heretofore made, or of making new definitions or new by-laws relating to the fisheries in Ireland, subject to the approval of your Excellency in Council, and an appeal to your Excellency in like manner.

The 15th section gives us the same power in regard to altering the close season for rods as was previously possessed in regard to all other engines.

It is impossible to overrate the importance of this provision. It has for some time been felt that the open season for rods from the 1st February to 1st November was in many places too long, and that it led in such places to the destruction of quantities of spent fish in the early portion and of full or spawning fish at the end of the season.

We trust in time to be able so to arrange the seasons as to prove of benefit to the fisheries.

The 16th section imposes a penalty of £50 and forfeiture of engine upon the use of fixed engines of any kind without certificates under the 6th section of the Act 26 and 27 Vic., c. 114.

The 17th section provides that rod licences shall not be transferable, but be available only for the person named in the licence. This has been long wanted, and will prevent the use of one licence by several persons.

The 19th section removes all doubts as to the appropriation of penalties under the Fishery Acts, as it provides that one-third of the sum levied is to be paid to the person who shall be the means of bringing to justice any person committing an offence against the provisions of the Acts, the remainder to the Board of Conservators.

One of the great difficulties the Fisheries have had to contend with is scarcity of funds for the proper protection of the rivers; this it is difficult to get over, but it is a question which we think deserves the consideration of the several Boards of Conservators.

As every legitimate means must be resorted to to provide funds for the purposes of protection, we may mention that it would appear to us that in many districts a greater amount should have been received than appears to have been paid from the owners of valuable several fisheries, viz., the difference in amount between the actual sums payable for licence duty, and the amount of £10 per cent. upon the Poor Law Valuation, as provided for by section 23 of 11 & 12 Vic., chap. 92; and 7th section 13 & 14 Vic., chap. 38. This subject will receive our attention during the present year.

Again, on the subject of the amount of duty paid for licences on rods, the charge in

all districts throughout Ireland should be the same, viz., £1 for each licence. We are strongly of this opinion, and trust that in any future legislation it may be provided for.

Whether it would not be found beneficial to appoint fewer water-bailiffs during the close seasons—paying those employed a higher rate of remuneration—is a matter we must leave to the better judgment of Boards of Conservators and others interested. At present it is believed by many, that a large number of the temporary water-bailiffs are not to be relied on, and if they do not actually connive at, certainly fail to check the poaching that sometimes prevails.

In making the last remark we wish it to be understood that we do not consider there are more than sufficient water-bailiffs employed during the close season; on the contrary, we would prefer to see double the number of respectable reliable men; but in the choice between a considerable number of doubtful men, with very small salaries, and a smaller number more carefully selected of better paid, efficient, and trustworthy men, we cannot help expressing our belief in the latter as being the most advantageous.

In conclusion, we think it our duty to express to your Excellency our sense of the importance and value of the assistance which we have generally received from the Royal Irish Constabulary, and the officers and men of the Coast-guard, and our acknowledgments are especially due to the heads of each Department, for the way in which they have always aided us, when any special action was required in support of the Fishery laws.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

JOHN ALOYSIUS BLAKE.

THOMAS F. BRADY.

JOS. HAYES.

ALAN HORNSBY, *Secretary.*

*Office of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries,*

*12, Ely-place, Dublin,*

*8th August, 1870.*





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TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different Districts in Ireland, as Fisheries; compiled from the Schedule of Close Seasons, published by the Commissioners of Fisheries, Close Season in each Fishery.

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Time.
1. Dublin.	Shannon to Wicklow.	From March to July 1st, between 21st July and 16th January.
2. Wexford.	Wicklow to Kils. Bay, East of Roscar.	For remainder of District, between 21st Aug. and 10th Feb.
3. Waterford.	Kils. Bay to Helyick Head.	Between 15th September and 2d April.
4. Limerick.	Helyick Head to Ballycotton.	" 15th September and 2d March, save for District Division A, which is 21st August and 10th February.
5. Cork.	Ballycotton to Galley Head.	" 15th September and 2d March.
6. Skibbereen.	Galley Head to Mizen Head.	" 15th August and 16th February for District Division A (between Ballycotton and Barry's Head).
6 <sup>a</sup> . Dooey.	Mizen Head to Cooey Head.	" 21st August and 1st March, for District Division B (between Barry's Head and Galley Head).
6 <sup>b</sup> . Kenmare.	Cooey Head to Lamb Head.	" 15th September and 1st April.
7. Killybeggy.	Lamb Head to Donmore Head, including Ballydo.	" Do. do.
8. Glenties.	Donmore to Rags Head.	" Do. do.
9. Glenties.	Rags Head to Rags Head.	" 21st July and 15th January, save Rivers Galois, Fudo, or Volunda, Dooey, and Waterfalls, and their Tributaries, 15th September to 1st May.
10. Glenties.	Rags Head to Rags Head.	Waterfalls and its Tributaries, 15th July and 1st January.
11. Glenties.	Rags Head to Rags Head.	Between 15th August and 15th February; but between Rags Head and Donmore Head, 14th September and 1st April, save Rivers Galois, Fudo, and Glenties, and Glenties Tributaries.
12. Glenties.	Rags Head to Rags Head.	For Rivers Galois, Fudo and Glenties and their Tributaries, between 15th August and 1st May.
13. Glenties.	Rags Head to Rags Head.	Between 15th August and 15th February.
14. Glenties.	Rags Head to Rags Head.	" 21st August and 10th February.
15. Glenties.	Rags Head to Rags Head.	" Do. do.
16. Glenties.	Rags Head to Rags Head.	" 15th August and 4th February.
17. Glenties.	Rags Head to Rags Head.	" 15th August and 4th February, save Rivers Galois, which is 21st July and 15th January.
18. Glenties.	Rags Head to Rags Head.	" 15th August and 15th February.
19. Glenties.	Rags Head to Rags Head.	" 15th August and 4th Feb., and one mile above Dooey.
20. Glenties.	Rags Head to Rags Head.	" 21st August and 15th April.
21. Glenties.	Rags Head to Rags Head.	" 21st August and 4th February.
22. Glenties.	Rags Head to Rags Head.	" Do. do.
23. Glenties.	Rags Head to Rags Head.	" 15th August and 15th February, from Shannon to River Tove, at Dooey, north of Dooey, between 15th August and 1st April, from River Tove to Dooey, at Dooey.

NOTE.—The 15th section of the 15th & 25th Vio. a. 184, requires there shall not be fewer than 150 days Close Season in each Fishery.  
 WHEREBY Every District—By the 15th section of the 15th & 25th Vio. a. 184, an Salmon or Trout shall be taken for or taken in any way, except by Bag and Net, between 1st of the month of January morning and 1st of the month of the following January morning.

No. 1.

fixed by Statute Law, or the Order of the late Special Commissioners, or the Inspectors of Irish and the 21st sec. of 26 & 27 Vic., c. 114, which requires there shall not be fewer than 168 days

Fresh Water.	Angling with Green Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Dated First change.	No. and Name of District.
From 11th to 21st Feb. between 21st July and 1st Feb.	16th October and 2nd April.	1st Nov. and 1st Feb.	10th Dec. 1861.	1. Dublin.
Between 12th September and 2nd April.	20th September and 16th March.	20th Sept. and 1st March.	18th Feb. 1878.	2. Wicklow.
Between 12th September and 2nd March.	20th September and 16th March.		6th Dec. 1850.	3. Waterford.
" 16th September and 2nd March.	5th October and 25th March.		30th Dec. 1858.	4. Limerick.
Between 16th Sept. and 1st April, for Electoral Division C.	20th October and 27th March.		20th Jan. 1850.	5. Cork.
Between 16th August and 1st April, for Electoral Division D.	15th October and 2nd April.		22nd Jan. 1850.	6. Galway.
Between 16th September and 1st April.	15th October and 2nd April.		7th Feb. 1846.	7. Sligo.
" Do. do.	Do. do.		"	8. Rosary.
" Do. do.	Do. do.		"	9. Kesh.
Same as Title.	Same as Nothing.	1st Sept. and 1st Feb. between 1st Nov. and 1st Feb.	1st April, 1878.	10. Kesh.
Same as Title.	Same as Nothing.			11. Kesh.
Same as Title.	Same as Nothing.			12. Kesh.
Between 16th August and 16th February; but for Electoral Divisions C and D, 16th August and 1st May (see Rivers Cork, Feck, and Galway, and their Tributaries); and, Rivers between Kerry Head and Duncannon Head, 16th Oct. and 1st April.	14th September and 1st March, save Feck, Galway, and Cork, and Rivers between Kerry Head and Duncannon Head, 16th October and 1st April.		10th Feb. 1863. 20th July, 1864.	13. Limerick.
Between 16th August and 16th February.	20th September and 16th March.		20th Dec. 1850.	14. Galway.
" 16th August and 1st March.	Do. do.		14th July, 1849.	15. Ballinacree.
" Do. do.	Do. do.		"	16. Ballyvaughan.
" 16th August and 4th February.	16th August and 4th February, or 16th Sept. and 16th March for Trout.		"	17. Dublin.
" 16th August and 4th February, save River Feck, which is 1st July and 16th January.	20th September and 16th March; and for Dromedary River and O'Connor Lake, 16th October and 1st April.		11th Dec. 1867. 2nd Sept. 1867. 20th Aug. 1861.	18. Sligo.
" 16th August and 4th February.	Between 20th Aug. and 4th Feb. for Salmon; but between 20th Sept. and 1st March for Trout; and for River Feck and all Rivers running into the Sea between Rosina Point and Wexford Point, between 20th Sept. and 16th March; and for River Bann, between 16th September and 1st March.	1st November to 1st February.	20th Aug. 1850. 17th Apr. 1866. 24th Nov. 1860.	19. Ballyvaughan.
" 16th August and 1st March.	20th September and 16th March.		2nd Sept. 1857.	20. Letterkenny.
" 16th August and 16th April.	20th September and 16th April.		20th Jan. 1862.	21. Londonderry.
" 16th August and 1st March.	20th September and 16th March.		18th Dec. 1850.	22. Coleraine.
" Do. do.	20th September and 16th March.		18th Dec. 1850.	23. Ballyvaughan.
" 16th August and 16th Feb. from Slieve Donard to Dromedary, south of Carrigrohilly; but between 16th Aug. and 1st April, from Slieve Donard to Dromedary to Dromedary.	20th September and 16th March.		20th Dec. 1867.	24. Drogheda.

\* Close Season for Fresh Water for the capture of Fish, between the 16th January and 1st July, save in the River Shannon, which is between the 16th January and 1st July, and in all other rivers in the Kingdom, between the 1st December and 1st July in year following.

† Police Fishing by Trammel Nets in Lough Neagh, 20th September and 1st March.

APPENDIX,  
Nos. 2 & 3.APPENDIX,  
SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES payable in each District

District.	1. Saloon Holds.			2. Gross Holds.			3. Steep Holds.			4. Draft Holds.			5. Drift Holds.			6. Trammel Holds or Draft Holds for Poles.			7. Fish Holds.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Dublin, . . . . .	0 30	0		3 0	0		2 30	0		3 0	0		3 0	0		1 10	0		3 0	0	
2. Wexford, . . . . .	0 20	0		1 0	0		0 15	0		2 0	0		1 10	0		0 15	0		1 0	0	
3. Waterford, . . . . .	0 10	0		2 0	0		1 10	0		2 0	0		3 0	0		1 10	0		3 0	0	
4. Limerick, . . . . .	0 10	0		2 0	0		1 10	0		3 0	0		3 0	0		1 10	0		3 0	0	
5. Cork, . . . . .	0 10	0		2 0	0		1 10	0		3 0	0		3 0	0		1 10	0		3 0	0	
6. Shillburne, . . . . .	0 10	0		2 0	0		1 10	0		3 0	0		3 0	0		1 10	0		3 0	0	
7. Derry, . . . . .	0 10	0		1 0	0		0 15	0		1 10	0		1 10	0		0 15	0		1 0	0	
8. Kilmarnock, . . . . .	0 10	0		1 0	0		1 0	0		3 0	0		3 0	0		0 15	0		1 0	0	
9. Limerick, . . . . .	0 10	0		1 0	0		1 0	0		3 0	0		3 0	0		0 15	0		1 0	0	
10. Galway, . . . . .	1 0	0		1 0	0		1 0	0		3 0	0		3 0	0		0 15	0		1 0	0	
11. Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	1 0	0		1 0	0		1 0	0		3 0	0		3 0	0		0 15	0		1 0	0	
12. Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	1 0	0		1 0	0		1 0	0		3 0	0		3 0	0		0 15	0		1 0	0	
13. Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	1 0	0		1 0	0		1 0	0		3 0	0		3 0	0		0 15	0		1 0	0	
14. Letterkenny, . . . . .	0 10	0		1 0	0		1 0	0		3 0	0		3 0	0		0 15	0		1 0	0	
15. Londonderry, . . . . .	0 10	0		1 0	0		1 0	0		3 0	0		3 0	0		0 15	0		1 0	0	
16. Coleraine, . . . . .	0 10	0		1 0	0		1 0	0		3 0	0		3 0	0		0 15	0		1 0	0	
17. Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	0 10	0		1 0	0		1 0	0		3 0	0		3 0	0		0 15	0		1 0	0	
18. Drogheda, . . . . .	1 0	0		1 0	0		1 0	0		3 0	0		3 0	0		0 15	0		1 0	0	

APPENDIX,  
SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES received by the Board of

District.	Number and Description of Licences sold in 1901.															1901. Amount of Licence Duty.	1902. Per centage on Total Licence Duty.	1903. Total Amount received.	1904. Average per cent.
	1. Saloon Holds.	2. Gross Holds.	3. Steep Holds.	4. Draft Holds.	5. Drift Holds.	6. Trammel Holds or Draft Holds for Poles.	7. Fish Holds.	8. Steep Holds.	9. Draft Holds.	10. Steep Holds.	11. Draft Holds.	12. Steep Holds.	13. Draft Holds.	14. Steep Holds.	15. Draft Holds.				
1. Dublin, . . . . .	280	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280 0 0	-	330 0 0	364
2. Wexford, . . . . .	85	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	265 0 0	-	335 0 0	417
3. Waterford, . . . . .	320	20	10	15	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	698 0 0	-	698 0 0	1,028
4. Limerick, . . . . .	301	20	25	5	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	454 0 0	40 0 0	454 0 0	584
5. Cork, . . . . .	371	4	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	335 10 0	-	335 10 0	700
6. Shillburne, . . . . .	24	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 10 0	-	15 10 0	75
7. Derry, . . . . .	5	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 0 0	-	24 0 0	50
8. Kilmarnock, . . . . .	55	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 0 0	-	45 0 0	90
9. Limerick, . . . . .	214	5	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264 0 0	-	264 0 0	428
10. Galway, . . . . .	266	41	32	54	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,207 10 0	6 10 0	1,064 0 0	2,110
11. Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	30	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80 0 0	-	205 10 0	180
12. Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	24	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70 0 0	-	75 0 0	270
13. Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	67	2	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240 0 0	-	240 0 0	360
14. Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	10	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83 0 0	-	83 0 0	114
15. Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	68	5	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223 0 0	80 0 0	219 0 0	364
16. Letterkenny, . . . . .	49	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108 10 0	-	108 10 0	128
17. Londonderry, . . . . .	94	7	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	305 0 0	102 0 0	403 0 0	520
18. Coleraine, . . . . .	44	1	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	411 10 0	75 0 0	409 15 0	520
19. Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	61	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275 0 0	-	275 0 0	360
20. Drogheda, . . . . .	150	5	3	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	283 10 0	-	283 10 0	544
Total, . . . . .	2,560	120	104	507	211	95	28	24	25	5	44	30	5	-	-	9,007 0 0	506 10 0	7,035 10 0	12,112

The estimate of the average number of

Saloon Holds, . . . . .	1 year.	Draft Holds, . . . . .	4 mos.	Fish Holds, . . . . .	2 mos.
Gross Holds, . . . . .	2 mos.	Trammel Holds, . . . . .	2 do.	Trammel Holds, . . . . .	4 do.
Steep Holds, . . . . .	3 do.				

Fig. 2.

Engines used for Fishing for Salmon, January, 1870.

4. Egg Weigh.	9. Fly Weigh.	10. Body Weigh.	11. Head Weigh.	12. Sex, Color, Age.	13. Ovip. Eys. Age.	14. Disposition.	15. Coughing.	16. Loop Weigh.
2 a. d.	2 a. d.	2 a. d.	2 a. d.	2 a. d.	2 v. d.	2 v. d.	2 a. d.	2 a. d.
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					0 10 0	—	—	—
					0 12 4	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					2 0 0	—	—	—
					2 20 0	—	—	—
					2 30 0	—	—	—
					0 29 0	0 0 0	1 30 0	—
					0 30 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—
					0 10 2	—	—	1 0 0
					1 0 2	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—

No. 3

CONSERVATIONS for the Years 1868 and 1869.

[illegible]

men employed is made up as follows:—

Machine used, \_\_\_\_\_  
 Model number, \_\_\_\_\_  
 Serial number, \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of purchase, \_\_\_\_\_

Dep. Eye, No. : 11 mm.  
Swamp, : 8 in.

Congress, . . . 1 hour  
Long or Future Note, . . . 2 hr

Appendix, No. 4.—Amount of Loans Debt paid for the different Trading Regions for the Year 1868, in each District.

Source	Sept. 1861.	Oct. 1861.	Nov. 1861.	Dec. 1861.	Jan. 1862.	Febr. 1862.	March 1862.	April 1862.	May 1862.	June 1862.	July 1862.	Aug. 1862.	Sept. 1862.	Oct. 1862.	Nov. 1862.	Dec. 1862.	Jan. 1863.
Delaware,	114 30 0	4 0 0	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida,	40 0 0	—	—	110 0 0	—	2 30 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia,	241 7 0	44 0 0	100 10 0	44 0 0	100 0 0	—	—	—	—	100 0 0	0 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 10 0	—	—	—
Illinois,	100 20 0	0 0 0	20 0 0	—	100 0 0	—	—	100 0 0	—	100 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana,	201 0 0	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa,	10 0 0	—	—	20 20 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky,	0 0 0	—	—	24 0 0	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts,	20 10 0	—	—	10 10 0	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—
Michigan,	0 0 0	10 0 0	—	100 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota,	100 0 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	20 0 0	100 0 0	—	10 0 0	—	—	100 0 0	0 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	—	—	—	—
Mississippi,	0 0 0	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	—	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	—
Montana,	0 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska,	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada,	0 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	—
New York,	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina,	0 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio,	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon,	0 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania,	0 0 0	10 0 0	—	100 0 0	—	—	0 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—
Rhode Island,	0 0 0	1 0 0	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	0 0 0
South Carolina,	0 0 0	10 0 0	—	100 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas,	0 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont,	0 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia,	0 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington,	0 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia,	0 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin,	0 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming,	0 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	1,470 0 0	800 0 0	400 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	10 00 0	50 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	1,000 0 0	10 0 0	—	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0

## Appendix No. 5.

APPENDIX,  
No. 5.

LIST of RIVERS, the Mouths of which have been defined, one hundred and thirty-one in number.

Section 22 of S.B. 6 Vt., c. 104, reads: "That where the mouth or entrance into the sea of any river, the island or portion of which is frequented by Salmon, is less than half a mile, straight measure, at low water of spring tide, it shall not be lawful for any person whatsoever (save and except the proprietor of a lawful fishery within the limits thereof) to place or erect any weir, weir or flood net within one statute mile, seaward, countwards, or inward, from or on either side of the mouth or entrance of any such river into the sea."

Section 44 of 15 & 14 Vic., c. 93, enacted "That it shall not be lawful for any person, save and except the owner of a several fishery within the limits thereof, at any time to shoot, draw, or use any net for taking Salmon at the mouth of any river, or where the breadth of such mouth between the banks thereof shall not exceed a quarter of a mile statute measure; and that it shall not be lawful for any person, save such owner as aforesaid, within such limits as aforesaid, to shoot, draw, or use any net for taking Salmon within half a mile seaward, or half a mile towards, or along the coast from the mouth of any river."

Section 3 of 28 & 27 Wis., c. 114, reads: "That no bag nor shall be placed or allowed to continue in any river, or the country about any river, or such other water or country has been defined by the Commissioners of Fisheries, or shall be defined by the Commissioners under this Act, or within a distance of less than three statute miles from the mouth of any river, as defined."

[illegible]





## APPENDIX, No. 6—continued.

## ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &amp;c., relating to the FISHERIES of IRELAND.

APPENDIX

No. 6.

Abstract of  
By-Laws,  
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Names of By-Laws.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Names of By-Laws.
Trillick Bay—con.	<p>or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells which be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, stone, or shore of said Bay of Trillick, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in the said Bay of Trillick, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>First.—That between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October, in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in said Bay, Ardlisk Sound, and Blackhead Bay, no boat, in the said Bay, Ardlisk Sound, or Blackhead Bay, shall on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Bay, Ardlisk Sound, and Blackhead Bay, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall, from any rock, stone, or shore of said Bay, Ardlisk Sound, or Blackhead Bay, take from any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in the said Bay, Ardlisk Sound, and Blackhead Bay, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>	Corringford Lough—con.	<p>be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Brood within the said Lough of Corringford, or off or from any of the shores or rocks of said Lough, and any person offending against this By-Law shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—That between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of November in any year, no boat, in the said Lough of Corringford, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Lough of Corringford, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall, from any rock, stone, or shore of said Lough of Corringford, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in the said Lough of Corringford, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>First.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Galway Bay shall, on the Fishing Ground, call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, and all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters within and about the boundaries of the River Corrib, save the owner, and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—That between Nine o'clock in the Evening of any day and Six o'clock in the Morning of the following day, no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the hours aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p> <p>That the Close Time, during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Brood, or of the South-east coast of Ireland, between Wicklow Head and Carrara Point, shall be between the 30th April and the 1st September in each year.</p> <p>Prohibiting between the 30th April and 1st September in each year the dredging for, taking, catching, or destroying any Oyster or Oyster Brood as well as any part of the East and South-East Coast of Ireland, within the distance of Twenty Miles measured from a straight line drawn from the Eastern point of Keshy Island, in the County Wicklow, towards the western Fishery Limits of the British Isles.</p>
Ardlisk Sound, Glenties Bay, & Blackhead Bay, (25th Dec., 1880.)	<p>First.—That between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October, in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in said Bay, Ardlisk Sound, and Blackhead Bay, no boat, in the said Bay, Ardlisk Sound, or Blackhead Bay, shall on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Bay, Ardlisk Sound, and Blackhead Bay, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall, from any rock, stone, or shore of said Bay, Ardlisk Sound, or Blackhead Bay, take from any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in the said Bay, Ardlisk Sound, and Blackhead Bay, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>First.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Bay, Ardlisk Sound, and Blackhead Bay, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall, from any rock, stone, or shore of said Bay, Ardlisk Sound, or Blackhead Bay, take from any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in the said Bay, Ardlisk Sound, and Blackhead Bay, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>First.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Bay, Ardlisk Sound, and Blackhead Bay, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall, from any rock, stone, or shore of said Bay, Ardlisk Sound, or Blackhead Bay, take from any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters within and about the boundaries of the River Corrib, save the owner, and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p> <p>That, for the sole purpose of replenishing and supplying licensed Oyster beds and other Oyster beds, the exclusive property of any person or persons within Glenties Bay alone, in the County of Mayo, and for no other purpose whatever, it may be lawful for any person to dredge for and take Oysters from any natural pebble bed in the said Glenties Bay lying below the level of the lowest water of spring tides, between the 1st and 15th April and the 30th June and 1st October in each year, such periods being respectively included within the Close Time at present fixed for the Oyster fisheries within the said Glenties Bay: Provided always, that if any Oysters dredged or taken during such part of the Close Season shall be brought to shore, as aforesaid or offered for sale, or be found in the possession of any person on land, as aforesaid, for any other purpose than the replenishing or supplying any such artificial or other bed as aforesaid, every person so offending shall forfeit all such Oysters, and be subject and liable to the same penalties and forfeitures as by law prescribed in Act (3 and 4 Vic.) prescribed in case of offences against the provisions of the said first-mentioned Act for the disturbance of the Close Season in respect of Oysters.</p> <p>First.—That between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of November in any year, it shall not</p>	Galway Bay. (18th March, 1881.)	
Glenties Bay, County Mayo. (1st April, 1883.)			
Corringford Lough, (17th April, 1883.)			

Appendix,  
No. 2.

Abstract of  
By-Laws,  
Orders, &c.

APPENDIX, No. 2—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., relating to the FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
<b>Trillick Station, (26th Feb., 1904.)</b>	<b>SALMON AND TROUT.</b> Prohibiting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, with meshes of less than one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured), all usual such nets, mesh, such measurements being taken in the river when the Net is wet), on that part of the coast of the County of Donegal, inlets, or in the North-west and South of Ross from Rossa Point to Trillick Head, and from Trillick Head to Carrigan Head, and from Carrigan Head to Malinbeg Head, all in the County of Donegal, and County of Donegal.	<b>River Shannon, (30th Feb., 1904.)</b>	Prohibiting Net Fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Waterbury Bridge and the Railway Bridge, between 1st June and 12th February.
<b>River Liffey, (18th Jan., 1902.)</b>	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon with any Net of greater length than 300 yards, in that part of the River Liffey which is situated between the Weir known as the Island Bridge Weir and a line drawn due North from Poolbeg Lighthouse.	<b>River Shannon, (22nd Nov., 1902.)</b>	First.—Prohibiting, between the 25th day of July and 31st day of November in each year, the use of Draft Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Draft Net, having a bottom and leads or weights of other than, within the following limits, viz.—on that part of the River Shannon situated between the Priory Weir known as the Lox Weir, and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon at the Waterside entrance of Gortalee Island. Second.—Prohibiting Draft Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or seven inches to be measured all round such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet, in the total parts of the River Shannon, or in the total parts of any of the Rivers flowing into the said River Shannon.
<b>River Slaney, Co. Wick, (24th March, 1904, and 24th March, 1902.)</b>	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon, the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever, between Waterbury Bridge and the Town of Rossmore. Prohibiting, during the Open Season for Salmon, the use of Nets with meshes of less than three and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, between Waterbury Bridge and the Town of Rossmore.	<b>River Shannon and Maigue, (4th June, 1902.)</b>	Prohibiting the shooting of Fish in that part of River Shannon between Waterbury Bridge and Shannon Bridge, and also in River Maigue.
<b>Donaghadee, Donegal, Co. K. B. Lough, (24th May, 1902.)</b>	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet), within the Waters of, and Rivers flowing through the Barony of Donaghadee, in the County of Kerry: Provided that no Net having a less Mesh than one inch and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, shall be used in the said Waters during the Months of April, May, and June.	<b>River Shannon, (4th May, 1904.)</b>	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Turmasherry, on the River Shannon.
<b>Cork District, (15th Sept., 1902.)</b>	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water in the Cork District with a Speer, Lure, Otter, Baited Hook, Dredge, or Trawl, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as an auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.	<b>Lough Beg, River Shannon, (25th August, 1902.)</b>	Prohibiting the use of Nets in Lough Beg, having a mesh of one inch in the round, measured when the Net is wet.
	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.	<b>River Maigue, (17th Oct., 1904.)</b>	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Banna, on the River Maigue.
		<b>Kilnashy District, (24th Feb., 1903.)</b>	Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets between Derry Lough and the old Bridge of Adair.
<b>River Lee, Co. of the City of Cork, (7th January, 1903.)</b>	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon the use of Draft Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Draft Net, having a bottom and leads or weights of other than, within the following limits, viz.—on that part of the River Lee, situated between Patrick's Bridge, in the City of Cork, and a line drawn across the said River Lee, from Blackrock Quay, on the south, to the Western extremity of the Trough of Duckett's, on the North.	<b>Galtee Mountains, (25th Oct., 1902.)</b>	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon in any Tidal water with a Speer, Lure, Otter, Baited Hook, Dredge, or Trawl, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as an auxiliary to angling with rod and line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the owner or occupier thereof.
<b>Ardsheen River, (26th Feb., 1902.)</b>	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in the tidal part of the river known as the Ardsheen River, in the County of Cork, situated between the junction of the Owenbeg or Black River with the said Ardsheen River and the Bridge of Woodhouse, all in the Barony of the East Division of East Carbery, and County of Cork.	<b>Galtee Mountains, (25th Oct., 1902.)</b>	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon, the use of Draft Nets having a bottom and leads or weights of other than, within the following limits, viz.—on that part of the River Lee, situated between Patrick's Bridge, in the City of Cork, and a line drawn across the said River Lee, from Blackrock Quay, on the south, to the Western extremity of the Trough of Duckett's, on the North.
<b>Barrow River, (4th Dec., 1904.)</b>	Prohibiting for three years the use of Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) in any part of the Barrow River or its tributaries, above a line drawn from the northern point of the quay, at the mouth of the creek, between the townlands of Roskeshone and Kilmacross, to a point on the opposite shore in the townland of Adair.	<b>Lough Beg, (18th Feb., 1903.)</b>	Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets for the capture of Salmon.
<b>Barrow River, (2nd Nov., 1902.)</b>	Resolving for a further period of three years the By-Law (bearing date 4th Dec., 1900), and prohibiting the use of all Nets, except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling, with Rod and Line for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in any part of the Barrow River or its tributaries, above a line drawn across said River at right angles with the River's course from the northern point of the quay at the mouth of the Creek between the Townlands of Roskeshone and Kilmacross to a point on the opposite shore in the Townland of Adair.	<b>Galtee District, (12th Sept., 1904.)</b>	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the River known as the Glenties and the Glenties-Galtee or Troughwaters River, in the County of Galway, above the junction of the said River with Lough Corrib, in the County of Galway.
		<b>Greenmore River, Co. Mayo, (24th May, 1902.)</b>	Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Greenmore River, in the County of Mayo, when the opening of Salmon or Trout may take place.
		<b>Greenacres or Ballymore, Greenmore and Maizein Rivers, (11th Sept., 1902.)</b>	Prohibiting the use of Nets with meshes of one and a half inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or six inches to be measured all round such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet), within a mesh of the said Rivers Greenacres or Ballymore, Greenmore and Maizein, at any time during the months of June, July, and August, as in and so as at any time may be determined by the Officer for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Nets, in the said River.

## APPENDIX, No. 7.

APPENDIX,  
No. 7, c.

## FIXED NETS IN IRELAND declared LEGAL, up to 31st December, 1863.

Fish.	Owner.	Description of Net.	Fish.	Owner.	Description of Net.
Sea off County Londonderry.	Henry O'Mall, .	Bag Net.	Shannon.	Lord Antrim, .	Stake Net.
Do.	Str H. Bruce, .	do.	Do.	R. W. C. Rowen, .	do.
Do.	Do.	do.	Do.	Do.	do.
Sea off County Antrim.	A. G. Fullerton, .	do.	Do.	Do.	do.
Do.	Do.	do.	Do.	Colonel Hickman, .	do.
Do.	Do.	do.	Do.	Lord Montagu, .	do.
Do.	Lord Antrim, .	do.	Do.	Do.	do.
Do.	Thomas Mack, .	do.	Do.	Do.	do.
Do.	Do.	do.	Do.	Do.	do.
Do.	Sir E. Macdonagh, .	do.	Do.	John Griffin, .	do.
Do.	Do.	do.	Do.	Knight of Glen, .	do.
Do.	Do.	do.	Do.	W. C. Rockle, .	do.
Do.	Thomas Mack, .	Bag Net.	Do.	Lothian Wren, .	do.
Do.	Earl of Antrim, .	do.	Do.	Do.	do.
Do.	Thomas Mack, .	do.	Do.	S. Cunningham, .	do.
Do.	Do.	do.	Do.	W. Mitchell, .	do.
Do.	Do.	do.	Do.	Wm. B. Barrington, .	Try Net.
Do.	J. C. Anderson, .	do.	Do.	Thomas Sanders, .	do.
Do.	Do.	do.	Waterford Har- bour.	Lord Templemore, .	Head Weir.
Ballinacorney Bay, Sea off County Louth.	John Lutton, .	do.	Do.	A. N. O'Mall, .	Stake Net.
Do.	Sir Alva E. Ballin- acorney, .	do.	Do.	Do.	do.
Do.	Do.	do.	Do.	Do.	do.
Lough Foylo.	The Irish Society, .	Head Weir.	River Suir, .	Do.	do.
Do.	Do.	do.	Kilg's (Assand), .	Do.	do.
Do.	Do.	do.	Do.	Do.	do.
Do.	Do.	do.	Kinnaree River, .	E. R. Hartopp, .	Bag Net.
Wexham River.	Allen Scott, .	do.	Blackwater River, Mouth of Down- ing River, .	J. Hall and W. Hen- nessy, .	Stake Net.
Wexham River.	Thomas Stoddart, .	Head Weir.	Do.	William Simpson, .	Fishing Bank.
Wexham River.	James Stoddart, .	do.	Do.	John Scott, .	do.
Wexham River.	A. Hunter, .	Bag Net.	Sea off County Down.	George Young, .	Bag Net.
Do.	Lady Palmerston, .	do.	Do.	Do.	do.
Do.	G. Jones, .	do.	Do.	Do.	do.
Shannon.	Colonel Vandeleur, .	Stake Net.	Do.	Do.	do.
Do.	Lord Antrim, .	do.	Do.	Do.	do.
Do.	Do.	do.	Do.	Do.	do.

## APPENDIX No. 8.

## HOUTH HERRING FISHERY.

Date, Week ending—	Average daily Number of Boats employed.				Number of Boats of 40 cwt. each.	Average price per cwt. of fish.	Gross Receipts.	Number of Tons Employed.	Observations.
	Cumsh.	Scotch.	Man.	Irish.					
1863.									
June 1, . . .	—	3	1	3	2½	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Very small fish. These also were taken about 14 hours which were not sold.
" 15, . . .	—	3	36	36	2½	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Mixed fish; some very good.
" 29, . . .	—	38	21	40	2½	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Very good fish.
July 1, . . .	—	37	21	40	2½	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Do.
" 15, . . .	—	37	21	40	2½	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Good fish.
" 29, . . .	—	37	21	40	2½	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Very good quality.
" 1, . . .	—	37	21	40	2½	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Mixed fish, some good.
" 15, . . .	—	46	42	—	28	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Do do.
" 29, . . .	—	29	27	1	43	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Do do.
August 1, . . .	—	37	21	40	2½	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Do do.
" 15, . . .	—	1	16	3	25	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Very good fish.
" 29, . . .	—	1	16	3	43	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Good quality; some mixed.
" 1, . . .	—	2	16	—	30	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Do do.
September 1, . . .	—	1	—	—	42	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Mixed quality.
" 15, . . .	—	1	—	—	16	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Do.
" 29, . . .	—	1	—	—	8	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Do.
October 1, . . .	—	3	—	58	41½	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Do.
" 15, . . .	—	2	4	7	366	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Do.
" 29, . . .	—	1	87	89	2,618	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Do.
November 1, . . .	—	1	125	41	866	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Do.
" 15, . . .	—	1	141	67	2,678	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Do.
" 29, . . .	—	3	64	45	1,308	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Do.
December 1, . . .	—	3	130	164	6,154	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Do.
" 15, . . .	—	1	137	81	14,808	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Do.
" 29, . . .	—	1	109	168	17,994	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Good quality.
" 1, . . .	—	1	87	63	6,686	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Mixed quality.
December 4, . . .	—	1	36	65	1,146	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Do.
" 11, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No fish this week.
" 18, . . .	—	—	—	—	450	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Mixed quality.
" 26, . . .	—	—	—	—	67	2 8 d.	£ 1 15 s.	4	Do.
Total, . . .	—	—	—	—	76,612	—	£ 43,578 2 8 d.	127	
Average number and contents per day for 181 days worked, . . .	33	11	21	48	479	2 8 d.	£ 435 28 13	—	

## ARDGLASS HARBOR.

Abstract of Herring Fishery for the Season, 1869, which commenced on 4th June and ended 23d September; showing the greatest number of boats employed, and the greatest number of men caught per boat, during one night; also the highest and average price per mess, in each month, with total quantity caught, and gross sum realized.

Month ending—	English, Irish, and Scotch— Highest number of Boats employed	Highest number of Men caught per Boat on any one night.	Total Quantity of Messes.	Highest and Average Price.	Gross Amount realized.	Number of Days fishing.
June 30th, . . .	106	38	2,840	£ s. d. 1 5 0 1 0 6	£ 111 10 3	10
July 31st, . . .	505	65	22,732	1 6 0 1 0 10	22,679 8 4	23
August 31st, . . .	110	40	3,340	1 0 6 1 0 0	3,330 4 0	31
September 23rd, . . .	27	28	460	1 0 0 1 4 0	562 0 0	10
Total, . . .			22,881	—	36,472 18 1	73

During the month of July particularly there was a large fleet here, from 240 to 300 boats.

The "bills" were not quite so large as on former years, but the price was much better.

From two to six steamers attended regularly, as well as several light boats, for the purpose of carrying them to Scotland and England.

In addition to the above there was a good round sum of money realized for mackerel and large fish, the latter selling from six to also shillings per dozen.

## APPENDIX,

## CERTIFICATES granted by the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS for IRISH FISHERIES, in pursuance of the Fixed Engines for fishing

No.	Place.	Name of Person to whom Certificate granted.	Date of Certificate.	Boats in which used & fitted.	Engine.	Port.
1	Sea off Londonderry.	Henry O'Neill.	24 August, 1865.	Colinville.	East Ballygagh.	Ballygagh.
2	Donegal, Antrim.	A. H. Vickers.	5 September, 1865.	Ballymole.	Lerryshore.	Ballymole.
3	Donegal.	Doyle.	1865.	Doyle.	Currykeel.	Doyle.
4	Keshoge River.	E. H. Harrop.	10 January, 1866.	Keshoge.	Doyle.	Keshoge.
5	Sea off Antrim.	Thomas Black.	2 October, 1865.	Ballymole.	Portadown.	Doyle.
6	Doyle.	Doyle.	1865.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.
7	Doyle.	Mr E. McNeill.	1865.	Doyle.	Portadown.	Doyle.
8	Doyle.	Thomas Black.	1865.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.
9	Doyle.	Earl of Antrim.	29 November.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.
10	Doyle.	Thomas Black.	2 October.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.
11	Doyle.	Doyle.	29 October.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.
12	Doyle.	Doyle.	21 October, 1865.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.
13	Doyle.	Mr John E. Ballygagh.	26 October.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.
14	Doyle.	J. G. Johnson.	Doyle.	Ballymole.	Doyle.	Doyle.
15	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.
16	Ballymole Bay.	John Linn.	21 October.	Linn.	Linn.	Linn.
17	River Shinn.	William R. Bannigan.	7 November.	Linn.	Linn.	Linn.
18	Sea off Antrim.	John F. Jones.	10 November.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.
19	Barrow, otherwise Bally, New, and Barrow, otherwise Bally, New.	Lord Templemore.	4 December.	Waterford.	Doyle.	Doyle.
20	Lough Fyne.	The Irish Society.	2 January.	Londonderry.	Doyle.	Doyle.
21	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.
22	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.
23	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.
24	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.
25	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.
26	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.
27	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.
28	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.
29	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.
30	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.
31	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.
32	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.
33	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.
34	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.	Doyle.

## Appendix No. 8—continued

RETURN of HERRING FISHERY at ARKLOW, 1869.

APPENDIX,  
Nov. 6, 2, 40

Number of Boats employed.	Number of Mussos caught.	Average price per Mussu.	Observations.
850	70,000	£ s. d. 0 13 6	The summer fishing commenced on 10th June, and ended on 22nd July. The winter fishing commenced on 27th October, and ended on 26th December.

## APPENDIX, No. 2.

REVERS, the TIDAL and FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES of which have been defined.

Year.	Boundary.	Date.
1861.	A line drawn across river at and opposite to the most up-stream part of the Colesbrook Weir.	18th March, 1861.
1862.	The Hurdwadee Bridge.	18th March, 1862.
1863.	The lowest Weir or Dam used for navigation purposes, near St. Martins, in county Carlow.	20th March, 1863.
1864.	The Weir or Dam known as the Gortilly Mill Weir.	20th April, 1864.
1865.	The bridge commonly known as the Bawn Bridge immediately below the Clab House, at Bawn.	20th April, 1865.
1866.	The Weir or Dam on small river known as the Island Bridge Weir.	23rd August, 1866.
1867.	The bridge across river immediately outside and seaward of the Achon Damore.	23rd August, 1867.
1868.	The Weir or Dam at the Water Works of Chalk, known as the Water Works Weir.	23rd August, 1868.
1869.	The Bridge at Boscawenham, known as the Boscawenham Bridge.	23rd January, 1869.
1870.	The Curragh line bridge, known as the Curragh line or the Rahenee Weir.	12th January, 1870.
1871.	The channel at the head of the Pool commonly called the Old Pool.	50th July, 1871.
1872.	A straight line drawn across river at right angles with its course at the boundary between the townlands of Cuckfield and Ballynane.	50th July, 1872.
1873.	The foot of the falls immediately below the Weir at Belling.	50th July, 1873.
1874.	Achon Bridge.	1st February, 1874.
1875.	Boscawenham Bridge.	1st February, 1875.
1876.	Eastern Point of Grove Island at Offlagh.	1st February, 1876.
1877.	Foot Bridge above Dunneil Bridge.	17th July, 1877.
1878.	The Castle Bridge near Keshmuck.	25th August, 1878.

No. 10

provisions of the 6th section of the Act 26th and 27th Vic., c. 114, for maintaining and using the Salmon or Trout.

Bay.	County.	Description of Fish Net.	Particulars of Size, &c.	Observations.
Colchester.	Landisberry.	Bag Net.	Net, 150 yards—first pole from shore, 12 yards; last do, 150 yards.	
Deer.	Ambleton.	Ditto.	Leader, 72 yards; net, 30 yards.	Luxury net.
Deer.	Deer.	Ditto.	Leader, 50 yards; net, 20 yards.	Chained do net.
Denham, R.	Kerry.	Ditto.	Leader, 200 feet; net, 54 feet.	
Lower Denham.	Ambleton.	Ditto.	Leader, 40 feet; net, 50 feet.	Curran net.
Deer.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Leader, 300 feet; net, 50 feet.	See Denham net.
Deer.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Leader, 200 feet; net, 51 feet.	Penetration net.
Lower Denham.	Deer.	Ditto.	Leader, 320 feet; net, 60 feet.	Sherry van net.
Deer.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Leader, 100 yards; net, 45 feet.	Three net.
Lower Denham.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Leader, 240 feet; net, 50 feet.	Little Denham net.
Deer.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Leader, 200 feet; net, 60 feet.	Forster net.
Deer.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Leader, 340 feet; net, 80 feet.	Flagstaff net.
Fernald.	Leven.	Head Weir.	South side, 677 feet; east side, 394 feet; Fish Pass, south side, 36 feet; open at end to river, 43 feet. Net 314 feet; head, 62 feet.	
Deer.	Ambleton.	Bag Net.	271 feet.	
Deer.	Ditto.	Ditto.	271 feet.	
Deer.	Cork.	Ditto.	Wing, 100 feet; H. W. M. to h. pole, 90 feet.	
Deer.	Leamington.	Fly Net.	Leader, 300 feet; bag, 42 feet; first pole, 200 feet from head point on shore.	
Deer.	Leamington.	Bag Net.	Shore wing, 536 feet; channel wing, 54 feet; space between shore wing and rock, 45 feet.	Bettlemilk Castle weir.
Deer.	Wexford.	Head Weir.		
Deer.	Landisberry.	Shake Net.	In-pole of Shore Leader to outer pole of same, 153 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Shill Leader, 92 feet; out-pole of chamber of first channel of same, 17 feet.	The Clock net.
Deer.	Ditto.	Ditto.	In-pole of Shore Leader to outer pole of same, 150 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Flood Leader, 129 feet; out-pole of chamber of net channel of same, 50 feet.	The Shell Rock net.
Deer.	Ditto.	Ditto.	In-pole of Shore Leader to outer pole of same, 162 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Flood Leader, 152 feet.	The Chapel Rock net.
Trillick.	Down.	Ditto.	Lead wire, 210 yards.	
Trillick.	Down.	Ditto.	Wing, 42 yards; side wing, 44 yards.	
Deer.	Down.	Head Weir.	130 feet; 18 feet eye.	
Deer.	Cork.	Bag Net.	Leader, 240 feet; length of net, 25 feet.	
Deer.	Down.	Ditto.	Leader, 110 yards; length of net, 30 yards.	
Deer.	Waterford.	Shake Net.		
Deer.	Sligo.	Bag Net.	304 feet, inner to outer pole.	
Deer.	Down.	Ditto.	345 feet, inner to outer pole.	
Deer.	Down.	Salmon Weir or Mill.	606 feet.	
Deer.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1,354 feet.	
Deer.	Down.	Bag Net.	Leader, 219 feet; bag, 78 feet.	
Deer.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	



#### STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators.

[illegible]





## STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators

Returns received from Boards of Conservators.		
Dr. BISHOPSTOWN.	Dr. DUBLIN.	Dr. KILMARNOCK.
1. Bad.	1. Much improved in the year 1866.	1. Very good.
2. Less, attributed to dry weather, so the fish could not get up to the upper rivers or waters.	2. There was a considerable increase in the sale of salmon in the year 1866—more than in 1865.	2. Nearly double. To preservation and artificial propagation. 250,000 salmon fry tinned out.
3. 1½d per lb. The season opens in June, and there is no sale any further.	3. 1d per lb. 1d per lb.	3. 1½d per lb.
4. About 100 tons used in towns and neighbourhood—most go to Cork.	4. About seven-eighths exported, and one-eighth purchased for home consumption.	4. Twenty to one; one to twenty.
5. About the same.	5. Same as last year.	5. About the same.
6. Considerably less than 1865.	6. Considerably more than in the past year.	6. Double, greater.
7. November, and over before the middle of January. The most important spawning grounds are close to Ballymore, even to the fishery. The top of the river being so polluted, the fish are not allowed to run.	7. About the 1st of November. November and December are the greatest. Over about the end of December.	7. From the 1st of November to the 10th of January. From the 10th of December to the 10th. Kesh, Broom, Blackwater, and Strone, two rivers.
8. The sale commences in fish about the 1st of June. 1st of March. 1st of April.	8. About the end of May. About the 1st of February. In the month of April.	8. About the 1st of April. By the end of May. About the 10th of March. In April.
9. The Dye not being a fresh river, the fry are not much, if at all, taken with. The Association do not permit fishing until May.	9. Angling is not prohibited by the regulations in this district, or otherwise in any extent during the season of the fry to the sea.	9. Angling is not prohibited. Great deal of fry are destroyed.
10. The middle of October; but as it is latterly the only month the anglers have any sport, no fishing would be given up entirely if they were stopped.	10. In October. Angling may be carried on up to the 1st of November.	10. About the 10th of October they are diminished. The season for angling closes on the 1st of November, and should not open until the 1st of March.
11. Small fish are never taken, for reasons stated in No. 4. Some full fish are taken in October.	11. Very few fish have been destroyed during the month of February, a good many full fish destroyed in the month of October.	11. A good many small fish are killed. Not many.
12. Entirely a good deal of fish-water.	12. None.	12. None.
13. Greatly diminished.	13. Increased.	13. Diminished.
14. Only one mill-race, one fish-pool built by Jacobite about six years, the fish not being very numerous in upper waters for season, poaching was not carried on to any great extent.	14. None.	14. One mill-race on the Tiffin—a great obstacle and destruction to all fish. Five fish-ladders have been built—three in Lough Linnane's capacity—two on the Garra and two on the Ovens rivers; two on the Garra river by F. G. Bland, only.
15. There is only one mill on the Don; the dam for which a pen was made by Fishery Association, but it is found very inadequate.	15. At Bannock full fish pen would be both possible and advantageous.	15. At Bannock full fish pen would be both possible and advantageous.
16. Only one, and built by the Fishery Association, and that is built where the mill near Ballymore.	16. None.	16. All private individuals.
17. A grating has been placed to still referred to in No. 14.	17. One at Carrigay.	17. None.
—	18. At the head race of the Carrigay mill.	—
18. None.	18. None.	18. None.
19. See Appendix.	19. See Appendix.	19. See Appendix.
20. I cannot find out where any would be of advantage, there is one near the mill run by the miller within the last year.	20. One would be of great advantage at Donesbeg river, at the passage leading across to the island, a large quantity of salmon was destroyed at the full pool.	21. Butts are much wanted on the Fitha mill stream.
—	—	—
21. None.	21. None.	21. None.
22. One, and two for a short time.	22. Three.	22. Fourteen.
23. One by Fishing Association.	23. Two by the Earl of Ebury.	23. Nineteen.
24. The Conservators kept one man about ten months for the last year, and the Fishing Association about five months.	24. From June till the 1st of January.	24. Conservators' better one quarter, and near a quarter and a half, and private builds the whole year.
25. From 10 to 15 in 10; when they employ a second man he gets only 10 to 15 per week.	25. 10 per week.	25. From 10 to 15 in 10 for the quarter, only one quarter being paid for the last year, for work of the fish.
26. None.	—	26. Not to open the mill stream until the 1st of March.

Substance of Queries issued to District of Conservation.	Answers received from District of Conservation.	
	T. KIMMART.	S. LAWRENCE.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this district?	1. Good.	1. Good.
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1905 than in 1904, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. More in 1905.	2. The take of spawning fish was about the same. The take of pike was considerably more productive in 1905. It would be difficult to assign a particular cause.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the anglers? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. Various prices, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. About the same.	3. About 1s. 6d. To 2s. 5d.
4. What proportion of the entire catch in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. Almost all exported.	4. The whole portion is exported. I cannot state the proportion purchased for home consumption.
5. What has been the amount of poaching recorded during the present close season of 1905, as compared with preceding seasons of 1904?	5. Good.	5. Greater.
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the stream in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding year, 1904?	6. Far greater.	6. Greater.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the present spawning months? and what is spawning now? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. Spawning commences in November, and ends in the latter end of December.	7. In the month of December. The present spawning months are November and January. The best spawning grounds are situated at Outcrae, well and Biffon. The Brough river, the Holm river, the Broom and Bick are important spawning tributaries.
8. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the first close fish taken? When do the grilse begin to run? When are the small fish well out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fry go to sea?	8. January. About the end of May. From January to March. April.	8. As soon as the season opens in February, but close fish might be taken in the Broom between November and February. The grilse begin to run about the 1st of June. About the end of April. In the month of April and May.
9. During the season of the fry to the sea, is angling prohibited by any of the proprietors of districts, or is it carried on during those months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	9. Angling is carried on during those months, but usually say heavy fines to the fry.	9. No. Angling is carried on during the season of the fry, but only a small quantity of spawning fry is taken.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be diseased, or to get lousy in the water, and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	10. October.	10. Towards the close of September. The general opinion is that angling should cease on the 1st of September.
11. Have you reason to suppose that many great fish have been destroyed in the month of February, and fall fish in the month of October by anglers?	11. Very few great fish destroyed; a good many fall fish destroyed in October.	11. Many great fish are destroyed in March and in February. Great destruction of fall fish takes place in this district during the month of October.
12. Are there any pollution or pollution matter entering the river in your district? If so, state the particular cases.	12. No.	12. No.
13. Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	13. Diminished.	13. They have not increased, nor can I say that they have diminished.
14. Give a list of the mill-races, or dams, or other obstructions in each river in your district, and specify where salmon or fall salmon have been taken, when, and by whom?	14. I know of no obstructions. No ladders or fish passages have been built.	—
15. State where fish passes would be practicable and advantageous?	15. I am not aware that they would be advantageous in the rivers here.	15. An effective fish-pass is much required at the Ballylough mill-race, in the Holm river.
16. Give a list of all the fish holders or game baits in your district, whether under the provision of the Fishery Acts, or by the Board of Works or private individuals; and specify each locality?	16. None.	—
17. Have grailings been attached to mill-races, or other artificial channels, in conformity with the Act of 1862? and, if so, specify the particular cases?	17. Grailings have been attached to mill-races, Ballymore River, Gortree, and Oungary River, Oungary.	17. In some instances, but I cannot specify all the cases.
18. State the seasons in which the grailings have been partially carried out, specifying whether in the head or tail race?	18. Tail race, River Gortree; tail race, River Oungary.	18. I cannot do so at present.
19. State the seasons and nature of precautions adopted to prevent the destruction of fish, other than that prescribed by the Act of 1862?	19. None, but the grailings in the tail race.	19. None.
20. State where and by what kind of engines were used in 1905?	20. See Appendix.	20. See Appendix.
21. State any instances where head and tail grailings, either or both, would be advantageous specifying which? If needed?	21. Both would be advantageous in all cases if they could be created without injury to the working power of the mill.	—
22. Can you give a list of the precautions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1905?	22. None.	—
23. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, describe them, and where used.	23. None.	23. No.
24. Number of water-holts supplied by Conservators?	24. Eighty.	24. Eighty-three during the open season. 1st district the close season.
25. Number employed in district by private individuals?	25. I know of none.	25. None.
26. For what length of time employed?	26. From twelve to three months.	26. None.
27. Rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	27. From 2s. to 4s.	27. For different periods, as required between the 1st of February and 1st of November during the open season, and 1st of November and 1st of February during the close season.
28. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservators may be charged to draw the attention, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district?	28. None.	28. None.

## STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators.

## Reports received from Boards of Conservators.

18. SURVEY.	19. REGULATIONS.	20. REMARKS.
<p>3. Very satisfactory.</p> <p>4. Considerably more productive in 1898. There is better control for the spawning fish for some years past, but in this circumstance the seasons may be varying, which it is impossible to say, with absolute certainty, that the increase is to be attributed to fish-protective laws.</p> <p>5. I cannot answer this query with accuracy, as I have no means to ascertain, but under a 1000 cod-net, the general average was from 100 to 150 per lb. The highest price in spring was 2s. 6d., and the lowest in summer was 1s. 6d. per lb. The bulk of salmon being got in autumn, the average is but little affected by the high price in spring.</p> <p>6. Fully nine-tenths exported to England.</p> <p>7. Rather greater in 1898 than in previous years.</p> <p>8. Considerably greater than was ever before observed, with the exception of one year only, the winter of 1896.</p> <p>9. In November, but the principal month is December.</p> <p>10. In February. In May. Towards the end of April. In April and May—in May generally.</p> <p>11. All trout fishing is prohibited in 4 days during the season of the fry. No destruction of fry occurs here from angling.</p> <p>12. The fish got diseased and moribund in August, and the general opinion is that nothing could be done on 15th September, when it was prohibited under House Acts of Parliament. During the month of October open, strict police the greatest advantage for wholesale destruction of fish. We had another case to look in that month.</p> <p>13. Not this year, but I know several fish had been destroyed in former years at some seasons in the month of February. The rest of the gaffy occurred in preceding night.</p> <p>14. In Killybegs, on May, and December and Fast. Brown, no Gaffy, great injury has been done by allowing that river to flow into the river.</p> <p>15. Rather increased this year, especially in mid-summer, where some turned out to be large numbers and often blackened from night, where considerable destruction of breeding fish took place.</p> <p>16. None required here that I am aware of.</p> <p>17. At Galloway, Abby, Knocknagilly, Killybegs, Killybegs (River), Cong., all by Board of Works except Cong.</p> <p>18. In some places gaffings have been put up in which they will steadily be avoided.</p> <p>19. In Galloway, Galloway, at Galloway, and Abby, gaffings are made with.</p> <p>20. Gaffings and nettings.</p> <p>21. See Appendix.</p> <p>22. None whatever.</p> <p>23. I cannot give the exact number, but consider there are over 200.</p> <p>24. None for the year and none for the date season.</p> <p>25. From 20 to 400.</p>	<p>1. Increased considerably.</p> <p>2. Much more protective.</p> <p>3. 200 2d. per lb. 50 per lb.</p> <p>4. About nine-tenths for exportation; one-tenth for home consumption.</p> <p>5. The same.</p> <p>6. Greater; a good stock on the rivers.</p> <p>7. About 5th November, December. Once about 20 January.</p> <p>8. The latter end of April. In June. In April, March and April.</p> <p>9. No prohibitions. Very little angling is only.</p> <p>10. September.</p> <p>11. Not very many. A good deal of fish killed in October.</p> <p>12. None.</p> <p>13. Much the same.</p> <p>14. Londonderry took well, the fish, as, to it on the Londonderry River, the fishers make on the fishers River.</p> <p>15. —</p> <p>16. —</p> <p>17. The gaffings are not good either on Londonderry or fishers.</p> <p>18. Londonderry or fishers, at the tail men.</p> <p>19. None.</p> <p>20. None.</p> <p>21. Good gaffings at Londonderry and fishers would be advantageous.</p> <p>22. None.</p> <p>23. Thirty-one.</p> <p>24. About fourteen.</p> <p>25. Two of the year, the others for date season.</p> <p>26. One 220; others 20 to 40 100.</p>	<p>1. There is no special improvement or decrease that could be laid down as characteristic of the condition.</p> <p>2. Much protective in 1898, exclusively to natural causes.</p> <p>3. Being a wild district all salmon are sent by the capture in distant markets.</p> <p>4. All exported.</p> <p>5. As a rule the same.</p> <p>6. A full experience both seasons.</p> <p>7. From beginning of December, onwards December the greatest. A few early fish in November, and a larger quantity of late fish in January. The spawning season is closed in some days later or earlier, by the temperature of the season. The spawning grounds have no particular location, but are in some seasons higher, and in others lower, according to the ground level, the ground character of the stream in the district is not large.</p> <p>8. A few fish are got as soon as the season opens in the Carrigrohilly district, but the general fishing is a summer one. Summer takes from end of June, onwards. By the end of February, April and May.</p> <p>9. The prohibitions prevent angling.</p> <p>10. From 15th August, onwards. From 1st March to 1st October, the general opinion.</p> <p>11. There is not much angling in February, but great numbers of fish are sent to the market by angling in October.</p> <p>12. None.</p> <p>13. Much the same.</p> <p>14. The only mill in the district is on Newport River.</p> <p>15. None required.</p> <p>16. None.</p> <p>17. —</p> <p>18. —</p> <p>19. See Appendix.</p> <p>20. —</p> <p>21. The prohibitions are always conducted by private persons.</p> <p>22. None.</p> <p>23. Eighty, but the number of water-buffs are all employed in the prohibitions of the prohibitions.</p> <p>24. About 200.</p> <p>25. During the spawning season.</p> <p>26. See Appendix.</p> <p>27. There are two points that are considered important at Londonderry, the capture of trout by netting and the capture of salmon, and the second is the limiting of the angling season to prevent the late capture of salmon fish.</p>



## STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators.

Regist. received from Boards of Conservators.

12. SALMON.	13. SALMON-FISHERIES.	14. SALMON-FISHERIES.
1. No improvement; much about the same for the past two or three years.	1. Satisfactory.	1. The general state of the salmon fisheries in this district is not too satisfactory.
2. No increase in 1895.	2. More productive in 1895 than 1894; amount not known.	2. The take of salmon in the month of 1895 was more productive than for some years previous. This is, in regard to the net fishing in the tidal waters, and along the sea-coast. This increase is not easily accounted for. At the same time angling was very profitable in the rivers in this district.
3. Yachet. 24. 4d.	3. Average price 4½d., and some time much less, on account of their bad condition when brought to market. The highest total price was 2s. 6d., and the lowest was 1d.	3. In early part of the season salmon sold from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb. The highest price was 2s., the lowest 4d. per lb.
4. Nearly all exported.	4. Almost all is exported.	4. Nearly all exported.
5. The same.	5. Increased.	5. About the same.
6. A little on the increase.	6. Greater.	6. About the same.
7. From about the 11th of November to about the 1st of February. December.	7. Commence to spawn only in November. Greatest spawning months in November and December. All over in January. In the tributary of the Erne in Fermanagh and Glenties.	7. About the month of November, and continues to the end of December.
8. Open fish run in Spigg River in December, but not taken until the middle of January; other rivers much later. About the end of May. In May. April and May.	8. In Banisheen in February, and in the most of the other rivers of the district about May. Orlin in June. Spent fish come in April. Fry away in April and May.	8. In the river Lomen as early as December and January. In Gleneshel about 15th March. About the beginning of July. By the month of May. About June and July.
9. Not prohibited, but no destructive effort to get of.	9. Prohibited on the Erne only.	9. No. Little or none.
10. In September. From the 1st of February to about the middle of September.	10. In the end of August. Proper season of angling would be from middle of May to middle of September, except in the Drow, where it may begin in February and continue to middle of September.	10. Immediately on their reaching the rivers. They become heavy in spawn in the month of October and November, and as a rule great quantities should not be consumed earlier than the 1st March, nor later than 1st October.
11. No.	11. In the Erne some spent fish in February are taken by nets, but, under process of fishing for fish, and some fall fish in October.	11. Many spent fish have been destroyed by poachers in the month of February, and still fish in October by poaching anglers.
12. None.	12. A good deal of fish water; no fish go up the eastern side of Banisheen since the gun works have been erected.	12. First water in the early polemon murre. In some rivers in the district it contains great larva among the trout and consequently are in the nets floating down the river. The cause are numerous, and the offenders are brought before the magistrates, but the law impedes in a more extended manner, and does not deter a repetition of the offence.
13. Decreased.	13. Hindisland.	13. About the same.
—	14. One by Lord Anson, at Donaghy, and one by Doctor Skell, at Petlica, and one at Doherty's bridge by the Board of Public Works, the two former are netted.	14. River Doherty and Lomen require fish passes and ladders. The only one I know of is erected by Lord G. A. Hill, in the Gleneshel river.
—	15. At Lisnagran, on Maguire's bridge River, one ladder wanted, at Ballymaddy, on river of same name, one ladder wanted, at Roselane, on the River Glay, one ladder wanted, at Tullin, on the Tullin River, one ladder wanted.	15. In the river Lomen, at the mill eastward of McKel's mill, and at the late Mrs. Wain, further up the river, a proper pass would be advantageous; also in the Bally, a proper pass is required at the mill eastward of Roselane, near Lifford, and the mill is owned by a Mr. Smith.
16. From at Sligo and Ballisodan.	16. See query No. 14.	16. The only fish ladder I am aware of being built in this district is one erected in a quarry in 1894, erected by Lord Hill, at Gleneshel river.
17. None in progress.	17. Yes, at Clodagh, in Fermanagh; at Phillips.	17. I am not aware of any instance where anglers have been obstructed in fishing, in conformity with the Act of last session.
—	18. See last reply.	18. I am not aware of any.
—	19. None, except by mouth watching.	—
—	20. See Appendix.	20. The only fixed engine I have heard of was built at used in the Finn river, near Chaguan, where the head was built in the head, and the hoop of wood fixed underneath in a rack, at a long, the fish falling to avoid, falls back and is captured. The one was brought forward by the public, but it seemed rather good, but from financial. The right is vested in the Right of the Council, in which interest the State is carried on in 1894.
21. None.	21. Only a few of little importance.	21. Such would be most desirable, where mills are erected in the salmon rivers.
22. None.	22. None, unless it be by sea boats clandestinely, to evade the law against fixed engines.	22. Some prosecutions were instituted by the conservator.
23. Eighteen.	23. Two Hundred and Twenty.	23. Sixty-two water-bailiffs employed by Conservators.
24. Fifty-four.	24. Not considerable.	24. Generally employed by the year.
25. Some for twelve months; others for six months.	25. Twenty.	25. From 48 to 52.
26. From 418 to 421 10s.	26. From 41 to 42.	26. I have been informed that salmon fishing, by angling, would be much improved if proper fish passes were made in the rivers requiring such.
27. To shorten the angling season, and to open the net fishing on the 1st of January in each year.	27. Under process of making for fish in the river of Lough. Even, such as from Castle Caldwell to Doherty, a large number of spent salmon are caught and destroyed, which it is quite impossible to prevent unless there be a prohibition to use open net and after the 1st of May. There are about 100 men, employed in the factory at Doherty, and they with gun boats and upon boats, are something similar depredations on the month fish in April, and some means should be provided to stop the evil.	—



### STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators.

[illegible]

## APPENDIX, No. 11.—ABSTRACT OF STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators.

Substance of Replies issued to Boards of Conservators.			Replies received from Boards of Conservators.	
			H. PUGHMAN.	
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in your District?	1. Is an average state.		2. About the same. To the present season.	
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1866 than in 1865, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	3. Is. Is. Is. given the first few days of the season. 16 to 20 lbs.		4. About nine barrels to Doldis, Doldis, and Liverpool. About monthly.	
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the anglers? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	5. About the same.		6. About the same.	
4. What proportion of the entire capture in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	7. September. September, October, November, and in 1866 December. It is in my district to answer this question for each year separately. On the 1st of January, 1867, I have been in the district, and since at this time.		8. January. The 1st of January, 1867, and since at this time.	
5. What has been the amount of poaching committed during the present close season of 1866, as compared with preceding seasons of 1865?	9. No. Yes. No.		10. August. September. 1st of February to 1st of September.	
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the stream in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding year, 1865?	11. No.		12. Three years. Nearly in all cases the fish-pit is closed in May before the fish begin to spawn which takes out the fish.	
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning months? and in what is spawning over and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	13. In the month of February, and in the month of October by anglers.		14. In the month of February, and in the month of October by anglers.	
8. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the first close fish taken? When do the close fish begin to run? When are the close fish sold out of the river? and when does the close fish begin to run?	15. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.		16. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.	
9. During the season of the fish to the river, is angling prohibited by any of the proprietors of fisheries, or is it carried on during these months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	17. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.		18. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.	
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be destroyed, or to get heavy in spawning, and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	19. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.		20. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.	
11. Have you reason to suppose that many great fish have been destroyed in the month of February, and in the month of October by anglers?	21. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.		22. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.	
12. Are there any persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.	23. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.		24. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.	
13. Have officers against the Fishery Laws been sent or directed?	25. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.		26. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.	
14. Offer a list of the fish taken, or taken, or other observations in each river in your district; and specify where fishing in fish passes have been taken, when, and by whom?	27. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.		28. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.	
15. State where fish passes would be possible and advantageous?	29. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.		30. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.	
16. Give a list of all the fish taken or passed in your district, whether under the provisions of the Fishery Acts, or by the Board of Works or private individuals, and specify each locality?	31. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.		32. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.	
17. Have gill-nets been attached to mill looms, or other artificial channels, in conformity with the Act of 1865, and if so specify the particular cases?	33. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.		34. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.	
18. State the names in which the provision has been partly carried out, specifying whether at the head or tail race?	35. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.		36. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.	
19. State the names and nature of provisions adopted at mills to prevent the destruction of fish, other than that provided by the Act of 1865?	37. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.		38. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.	
20. State where and by whom fixed engines were used in 1865?	39. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.		40. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.	
21. State any instance where head and tail gill-nets, either or both, would be advantageous, specifying which, if correct?	41. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.		42. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.	
22. Are you given a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1865?	43. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.		44. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.	
23. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, describe them, and where used?	45. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.		46. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.	
24. Number of water-mills employed by Conservators?	47. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.		48. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.	
25. Number employed in district by private individuals?	49. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.		50. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.	
26. For what length of time employed?	51. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.		52. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.	
27. Rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	53. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.		54. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.	
28. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservators may be disposed to favour the angling, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district?	55. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.		56. There are no persons or persons neither entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the persons who.	

## APPENDIX, No. 12.

## RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company during the year 1869.

Date.	Salmon and Trout.		White Fish.		Remarks.
	Boxes.	Barrels, &c.	Boxes.	Barrels, &c.	
February . . . . .	17	—	—	—	From Foysea.
March . . . . .	85	—	—	—	
February . . . . .	14,063	1,509	800	—	From Limerick.
March . . . . .	—	—	—	6	From Caher.
April . . . . .	1	1	—	20	
May . . . . .	4	—	—	15	
June . . . . .	7	7	1	31	
July . . . . .	30	6	—	—	
August . . . . .	95	12	—	8	From Clonsilla.
September . . . . .	45	3	—	—	
October . . . . .	25	1	—	—	
November . . . . .	146	13	—	—	From Carrick.
Total . . . . .	14,533	1,881	801	83	
	14,533	1,881	801	83	
	4 13	2 0			



## APPENDIX No. 12—continued.

APPENDIX,  
No. 12.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway during the year 1869.

Station.	Description of Fish.	Boxes.	Baskets.	Weight.			
				Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Castletown,	Carps,	1,221	—	33	2	2	0
Ditto,	Oysters,	—	154	3	17	3	0
Larne,	Salmon,	—	220	8	5	3	0
Thames,	Eels,	2,953	—	224	14	2	0
Ditto,	Troat and Pollen,	—	206	4	0	2	7
Magherafelt,	Pollock,	10	—	0	14	0	0
Monaghan,	Eels,	98	10	6	12	3	4
Corktown,	Pollock,	10	—	0	12	1	8
Ballymacoy,	Salmon,	147	—	9	10	0	19
Ditto,	Shell Fish,	—	130	11	5	2	11
Ditto,	Eels,	473	—	33	10	2	21
Coleraine,	Salmon,	950	—	93	0	0	0
Portlough,	Salmon,	100	10	20	4	1	2
Ditto,	Carps and Fish,	50	18	10	7	0	3
Portlough,	Salmon,	650	9	50	7	0	0
Ditto,	Carps and Fish,	208	9	38	18	2	2
Londonderry,	Salmon,	1,476	—	147	19	0	0
Total,		8,039	771	722	0	1	30

## DETAILS of above Table.

	Boxes.	Baskets.	Weight.			
			Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Salmon,	3,430	220	331	8	0	21
Eels,	3,724	16	287	0	3	25
Oysters and Shell Fish,	—	220	13	1	1	11
Troat and Pollen,	20	206	5	14	3	13
Common Fish,	1,710	90	82	9	0	4
Total,	8,890	771	732	0	1	30

RETURN of FISH conveyed by Irish North Western Railway Company during the year 1869.\*

Date.	Salmon and Trout.		White Fish.		Remarks.
	Boxes.	Baskets, &c.	Boxes.	Baskets, &c.	
January,	—	—	—	1	From Londonderry.
May,	—	—	—	0	"
June,	—	—	—	25	"
July,	—	1 parcel.	—	15	"
August,	5	1 "	—	48	"
September,	—	—	—	24	"
October,	—	—	—	8	"
January,	—	—	1	0	From Banoran.
February,	—	—	4	18	"
March,	—	—	12	42	"
April,	—	1 basket.	—	6	"
May,	—	1 "	—	1	"
June,	2	8 "	1	9	"
July,	1	50 "	—	12	"
August,	8	3 "	—	2	"
September,	4	3 "	—	2	"
October,	1	1 "	—	12	"
November,	—	—	—	1	"
December,	—	—	—	9	"
June,	71	18 "	—	—	From Stranorlar.
July,	170	32 "	—	—	"
August,	16	—	—	—	"
January,	—	—	—	1	From Ballymacoy.
February,	—	—	—	0	"
March,	0	1	—	0	"
May,	2	11	—	0	"
June,	45	15	—	0	"
July,	63	10	—	0	"
August,	2	10	—	0	"
December,	—	—	—	0	"

## APPENDIX, No. 12—continued.

## RETURN of FISH conveyed by Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway for year 1869.

Forwarding Station.	Description of Fish.	Weight.			
		Total.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Dunloe, . . . . .	Salmon, . . . . .	5	2	2	14
Castleshagham, . . . . .	Do, . . . . .	3	9	0	0
Dundalk, . . . . .	Do, . . . . .	2	5	0	0
		10	16	2	14
Drogheda, . . . . .	Herrings, . . . . .	143	18	0	0
	Total, . . . . .	154	14	2	14

## RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway Company for the year ending 31st December, 1869.

Months.	White Fish— Baskets, do.	Months.	White Fish— Baskets, do.
January, . . . . .	17½	August, . . . . .	85
February, . . . . .	1	September, . . . . .	43
March, . . . . .	20½	October, . . . . .	125
April, . . . . .	54½	November, . . . . .	100
May, . . . . .	70½	December, . . . . .	46
June, . . . . .	141		
July, . . . . .	94½	Total, . . . . .	541½

## RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company for the year ending 31st December, 1869.

Description of Fish.	Total.	Description of Fish.	Total.
Salmon, . . . . .	985	Flat-fish, . . . . .	21
Cod, . . . . .	7	Eels, . . . . .	6
Haddock, . . . . .	11	Scrim, . . . . .	16
Herrings, . . . . .	945	Fish, not named, . . . . .	86
Shell-fish, . . . . .	169		
Macaroni, . . . . .	712	Total, . . . . .	1,611
Bake, . . . . .	18		

## RETURN of FISH conveyed by Midland Great Western Railway for year ending 31st December, 1869.

Stations from—	Description of Fish.	Bboxes.	Baskets, do.	Total.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Galway, . . . . .	Salmon, do., . . . . .	269	19	30	2	0	0
Sligo, . . . . .	" . . . . .	114	87	10	0	1	0
Wexford, . . . . .	" . . . . .	84	34	7	3	3	0
Athlone, . . . . .	" . . . . .	28	24	8	2	1	9
Ballydoona, . . . . .	" . . . . .	35	73	6	0	3	2
Ballina, . . . . .	" . . . . .	34	62	10	0	2	0
Foxford, . . . . .	" . . . . .	29	5	2	2	2	0
Castlizar, . . . . .	" . . . . .	27	70	10	4	2	8
	Total, . . . . .	610	444	63	11	2	19
Galway, . . . . .	Coarse fish, . . . . .	36	4,021	340	17	2	0
Oranmore, . . . . .	" . . . . .	5	162	15	2	0	0
Sligo, . . . . .	" . . . . .	7	429	80	1	0	2
Ballydoona, . . . . .	" . . . . .	4	29	2	0	1	0
Castlizar, . . . . .	" . . . . .	14	27	2	7	3	2
		66	4,659	211	17	2	4
Gross Total, . . . . .		676	5,103	375	9	0	23

## RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway for the year ending 31st December, 1869.

Salmon, . . . . .	Total.	cwt.	qrs.
	10	9	3
Coarse fish, . . . . .	38	6	2
Fresh fish, . . . . .	24	12	3
Herrings, . . . . .	556	19	2
Oysters, . . . . .	1,137	3	0
Total, . . . . .	1,865	0	7

## APPENDIX, No. 12—continued.

APPENDIX,  
No. 12.

RETURNS of FISH conveyed to Holyhead by the Steamers of the London and North-Western Railway and Steam Packet Company, 1869.

Dates.	Salmon and Trout.		White Fish.		Remarks.
	Boxes.	Bushels, &c.	Boxes.	Bushels, &c.	
January, . . . . .	1	—	375	43	From Dublin.
February, . . . . .	75	—	452	46	
March, . . . . .	59	1	1,429	73	
April, . . . . .	—	—	1,080	—	" Kinsale.
" . . . . .	74	4	1,029	49	" Dublin.
May, . . . . .	71	—	465	12	" Kinsale.
" . . . . .	—	—	16,991	—	" Dublin.
June, . . . . .	217	—	1,253	1,346	" Kinsale.
" . . . . .	—	—	9,256	—	" Ardsley.
" . . . . .	—	—	6,006	4,421	" Howth.
" . . . . .	—	—	508	345	" Dublin.
July, . . . . .	297	—	1,490	917	" Ardsley.
" . . . . .	—	—	2,128	2,612	" Howth.
" . . . . .	—	—	8,123	9,435	" Dublin.
August, . . . . .	28	—	956	545	" Howth.
" . . . . .	—	—	2,030	710	" Dublin.
September, . . . . .	6	—	511	42	" Dublin.
October, . . . . .	—	—	2,791	495	
November, . . . . .	—	—	2,323	667	
December, . . . . .	—	—	458	266	
Total, . . . . .	793	5	69,321	22,542	

RETURNS of FISH conveyed to Bristol and Glasgow by the Steamers of the Bristol and Glasgow Steam Ship Company, 1869.

Dates.	Description of Fish, &c.
June 29, 1869, . . . . .	9 barrels Herrings to Bristol.
" 29, " . . . . .	4 do. do. to Bristol.
July 6, " . . . . .	61 boxes and 97 barrels Herrings to Bristol.
" 13, " . . . . .	23 boxes Herrings to Bristol.
" 20, " . . . . .	9 barrels Herrings to Bristol.
" 27, " . . . . .	25 boxes 8 barrels and 7 packages Herrings to Bristol.
Aug. 3, " . . . . .	34 boxes and 25 barrels Herrings to Bristol.
" 10, " . . . . .	18 boxes and 38 barrels Herrings to Bristol.
Oct. 26, " . . . . .	17 boxes and 12 barrels Herrings to Bristol.
Nov. 2, " . . . . .	8 boxes Herrings to Bristol.
" 9, " . . . . .	21 boxes and 16 barrels Herrings (say 11) to Bristol.
" 22, " . . . . .	17 boxes and 1 barrel Herrings to Bristol.
Dec. 14, " . . . . .	21 boxes and 12 barrels Herrings to Bristol.
Total, . . . . .	Boxes. 141      Barrels. 235      Packages. 7

RETURNS of FISH conveyed to Liverpool by the Steamers of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, 1869.

Dates.	Salmon and Trout.		White Fish.	
	Boxes.	Bushels, &c.	Boxes.	Bushels, &c.
January, 1869, . . . . .	19	—	957	29
February, " . . . . .	39	4	969	13
March, " . . . . .	45	12	423	9
April, " . . . . .	79	15	345	10
May, " . . . . .	59	81	65	17
June, " . . . . .	401	1	923	115
July, " . . . . .	1,465	—	390	162
August, " . . . . .	124	—	470	213
September, " . . . . .	3	—	197	25
October, " . . . . .	—	—	1,217	149
November, " . . . . .	—	—	603	78
December, " . . . . .	—	—	100	13
Total, . . . . .	2,763	52	4,912	658

RETURNS of FISH conveyed to New Milford by the Steamers of the Milford and Waterford Steam Ship Company during the year 1869.

Dates.	Salmon and Trout.		White Fish.	
	Boxes.	Bushels, &c.	Boxes.	Bushels, &c.
From January 1st to December 31st, 1869, . . . . .	4,112	18	2,523	19

APPENDIX,  
Nos. 12, 14,  
15, and 16.

## APPENDIX, No. 12.

## LIVERPOOL FISH MARKET.

Arrivals of Salmon from Ireland into Liverpool from 1860 to 1869 inclusive.

		Boxes.			Boxes.
1860, to September 14, . . .		8,074	1865, to September 18, . . .		10,541
1861, " " 20, . . .		7,037	1867, " " 18, . . .		5,861
1862, " " 18, . . .		10,385	1868, " " 18, . . .		5,610
1863, " " 18, . . .		9,384	1869, " " 4, . . .		11,060
1864, " " 18, . . .		11,091			
1865, " " 17, . . .		9,652			93,145 boxes.

Average contents of each box, 10 fish—120 lbs.

## APPENDIX, No. 14.

ABSTRACT of the QUANTITY of SALMON delivered and sold in Billingsgate Market, consigned from the Irish Fisheries from 1865 to 1869 inclusive.

Year.	No. of Boxes.	Year.	No. of Boxes.
1865, . . . . .	6,828	1869, . . . . .	5,467
1866, . . . . .	9,225	1868, . . . . .	6,546
1867, . . . . .	5,417		

## APPENDIX, No. 15.

ABSTRACT of the QUANTITY of HERRINGS, MACKERELS, PILLS (fresh-water), and COD, delivered at and sold in Billingsgate Market, consigned from the Irish Fisheries from 1859 to 1869 inclusive, as far as can be ascertained; with a computation of the value thereof.

YEAR.	HERRINGS.		MACKEREL.		PILLS.		COD.	
	No. of Boxes and Barrels.	Value.	No. of Boxes.	Value.	No. of Boxes.	Value.	No. of Boxes.	Value.
		£		£		£		£
1859, . . . . .	500	1,600	500	375			1,000	2,900
1860, . . . . .	600	1,400	500	1,300			1,000	3,000
1861, . . . . .	600	2,375	800	1,800			1,000	2,600
1862, . . . . .	2,000	5,000	1,500	2,500			600	2,500
1863, . . . . .	4,000	9,000	1,500	2,000			700	1,400
1864, . . . . .	50,000	45,000	5,000	11,250			500	1,200
1865, . . . . .	10,000	35,000	6,000	15,500			600	1,200
1866, . . . . .	22,000	44,000	7,000	15,400			770	1,240
1867, . . . . .	21,000	42,000	7,000	13,000			394	600
1868, . . . . .	17,000	35,000	7,000	14,000			400	800
1869, . . . . .	23,000	47,000	8,000	17,600			399	600

## APPENDIX, No. 16.

LIST of LICENSES GRANTED to PLANT OYSTER BEDS up to 31st December, 1869.

Date of License.		Persons to whom Granted.	Locality of Beds.		Area of Beds.
					A. R. P.
1860,	24th November, 7th December,	W. H. Carter, esq. . . Lucia Lyons, esq. . .	Trimore Bay, county Mayo, . . . Mountrathmore, county Mayo, . . .		19 1 11 17 0 0
1868,	9th June,	F. H. Downing, . . .	Off DUNN Point, county Kerry, . . .		3 5 36
1869,	24th February,	R. T. Swanson, . . .	DERRINUS Bay, county Cork, . . .		19 0 10
1851,	24th February, 24th February,	John Mahony, esq. . . Rev. Denis Mahony, . . .	Estuary of Kinnor River, county Kerry, . . . Estuary of Kinnor River, county Kerry, . . .		165 2 0 147 2 0
1852,	17th November, 17th November,	Thomas White, esq. . . John C. Garvey, esq. . .	Ballinacree Bay, county Sligo, . . . Clear Bay, county Mayo, . . .		132 1 25 106 5 35
1853,	22nd September,	J. O. Woodhouse, esq. . .	Melroy Bay, county Donegal, . . .		63 0 25
1854,	1st July, . . . 15th November, 15th November,	Barton Bindon, esq. . . Hon. David Plunket, . . . J. K. Borrell, esq. . .	Collingford Lough, county Louth, . . . Kilbary Harbour, county Mayo, . . . Ballycassidy Bay, county Galway, . . .		31 2 10 268 0 0 223 0 0
1855,	18th July, . . .	John Richards, esq. . .	Blackad Bay, county Mayo, . . .		50 0 0
1856,	26th July, . . . 21st August,	Lord Charles P. P. Clinton, William Foxman, esq. . .	Bear Haven, county Cork, . . . Ardbear Bay, county Galway, . . .		45 0 0 90 2 0
1857,	7th August,	Thomas Eeche, esq. . .	Glengriff Harbour, county Cork, . . .		9 1 0

## LIST OF LICENCES GRANTED TO PLANT OYSTER BEDS up to 31st December, 1869.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.
			A. B. P.
1859, 15th February.	Rev. A. Magee.	Stamstown and Cleggan Bays, co. Galway.	277 0 0
15th February.	A. C. Lambart, esq.	Killybeg Harbour, county Galway.	114 0 0
1860, 2nd February.	Rev. R. H. Wolf.	Manna and Ardara Bays, county Galway.	546 0 0
2nd February.	Knight of Kerry.	Valencia Harbour, county Kerry.	79 0 0
2nd February.	Captain W. Houston.	Killybeg Harbour, county Mayo.	45 0 0
13th February.	William McCornick, esq.	Ashill Sound, county Mayo.	149 0 0
11th May.	Edward Browne, esq.	Ballinacilly Harbour, county Galway.	352 0 0
4th October.	M. C. Cronin, esq.	Oyster Haven, county Cork.	50 0 0
26th October.	Ebenezer Pike, esq.	Lough Mahon, Estuary of Lee, county Cork.	47 0 0
14th November.	William Pike, esq.	Ashill Sound, county Mayo.	1,670 0 0
1861, 16th January.	William Forbes, esq.	Macorish Bay, county Galway.	225 0 0
1862, 14th February.	Robert W. C. Reeves, esq.	Clondraugh Bay, county Clare.	112 0 0
2nd March.	James Walker, esq.	Beltan Lough, Carrickfergus.	127 0 0
6th March.	Edward Power, esq.	Tramore Bay, county Waterford.	370 0 0
1863, 26th May.	George Olive, esq. &c.	Ashill Sound, county Mayo.	489 0 0
1864, 2nd February.	Lord Fortescue.	Tramore Bay, county Waterford.	63 0 0
5th April.	Lord Walsworth.	Galway Bay, county Galway.	1,770 0 0
10th June.	Colonel G. M. Vandeleur, esq.	Foynes Harbour, county Clare.	192 0 0
10th June.	A. W. Windham, esq.	Newport Bay, county Mayo.	80 0 0
20th September.	Captain George Anson.	Wexford Bay, county Mayo.	194 0 0
21st October.	John Kennell, esq.	Ardara and Manna Bays, county Galway.	935 0 0
21st October.	Robert T. Atkins, esq.	Lough Hyne, county Cork.	25 0 0
21st October.	R. E. L. Atty, esq.	Galway Bay, county Galway.	100 0 0
21st October.	F. M. Lynch, esq.	Galway Bay, county Galway.	320 0 0
11th November.	A. Bost, esq.	Dungarven Harbour, county Waterford.	45 0 0
11th November.	J. E. Dewar, esq.	Dungarven Harbour, county Waterford.	27 0 0
21st December.	Captain W. F. Barry.	Glenties Harbour, county Cork.	86 0 0
21st December.	C. P. Archer, esq.	Ballinacilly Harbour, county Galway.	45 0 0
21st December.	T. Young Prior, esq.	Ballinacilly Harbour, county Galway.	90 0 0
21st December.	P. Macaulay, esq.	Ballinacilly and Bunscliff Bays, co. Galway.	180 0 0
21st December.	Colonel F. A. K. Gore.	Killybeg Bay, county Mayo.	375 0 0
1865, 13th April.	Marquess of Sligo.	Clew Bay, county Mayo.	190 0 0
13th April.	Sir Robert Gore Booth.	Drumcliff Bay, county Sligo.	148 0 0
27th April.	Right Hon. John Wynn.	Sligo Bay, county Sligo.	190 0 0
12th May.	Lord Byron Ventry.	Dingle Harbour, county Kerry.	139 0 0
2nd November.	Law Life Assurance Society.	Clew Bay, county Mayo.	118 0 0
2nd November.	Marquess of Sligo.	Clew Bay, county Mayo.	55 0 0
1st December.	Most Rev. Dr. F. Hale.	Shores of Ashill Island, county Mayo.	125 0 0
1st December.	Thomas McCurdy Collins, esq.	Rowingwater Bay, county Cork.	75 0 0
1st December.	Marquess of Sligo.	Clew Bay, county Mayo.	25 0 0
1st December.	John O'Leary Waddeson, esq.	Carlingford Lough, county Louth.	34 0 0
1st December.	Captain Ashmun.	Ballinacilly Harbour, county Galway.	15 0 0
1st December.	Richard J. Verschoyle, esq.	Ballinacilly Bay, county Sligo.	34 0 0
1st December.	Richard Mahony, esq.	Kennore Estuary, county Kerry.	30 0 0
1st December.	Mr. Robert McKenna.	Killybeg Harbour.	61 0 0
1866, 26th April.	William Dargan, esq.	Wexford Harbour.	70 0 0
26th April.	Marquess of Sligo.	Clew Bay, county Mayo.	270 0 0
26th April.	Miss Anne Fowler.	Blackod Bay, county Mayo.	11 0 0
4th June.	John O'Leary Woodhouse, esq.	Carlingford Lough, county Louth.	42 0 0
1867, 18th June.	Sir Robert Gore Booth, bart.	Drumcliff Bay, county Sligo.	87 0 0
10th July.	Rowley Hamilton Townsend, esq.	Skull Harbour, county Cork.	280 0 0
10th July.	Thomas Sedles, esq.	River Shannon, county Kerry.	780 0 0
10th July.	Mrs. Elizabeth Atkinson.	Blackod Bay, county Kerry.	100 0 0
10th July.	M. J. C. Longfield, esq.	Rowingwater Bay, county Cork.	810 0 0
10th July.	Thomas Kirkwood, esq.	Salem Harbour, county Mayo.	17 0 0
10th July.	Richard D. Kane, esq.	Howth Strand, county Dublin.	25 0 0
10th July.	William & J. St. George, esq.	Galway Bay, county Galway.	810 0 0
10th July.	Christopher T. Redington, esq.	Galway Bay, county Galway.	620 0 0
10th July.	Mrs. Elizabeth Barry.	Lough Mahon, county Cork.	70 0 0
10th July.	Rev. Nicholas Murray.	Tremore Bay, county Donegal.	90 0 0
10th July.	John Smyth, esq.	Midleton River, county Cork.	10 2 0
10th July.	Stephen E. Coffin, esq.	River Shannon, county Kerry.	212 0 0
10th July.	Thomas Hinch, esq.	Rowingwater Bay, county Cork.	45 0 0
10th July.	Robert W. C. Reeves, esq.	River Shannon, county Clare.	30 0 0
26th July.	Francis J. Graham, esq.	Bunscliff Bay, county Galway.	90 0 0
1868, 31st January.	William Hart, esq.	Lough Swilly, county Donegal.	790 0 0
11th February.	Richard Lyons, esq.	Millston River, county Cork.	15 0 0
11th February.	Charles Stades, esq.	River Shannon, county Kerry.	55 0 0
12th March.	Stephen Browne, esq.	Dunmore Bay, county Cork.	9 0 0
12th March.	Colonel Edward Cooper.	Ballyvaughan Bay, county Sligo.	190 0 0

## Appendix No. 16—continued

LIST OF LICENCES GRANTED to Plant OYSTER BEDS up to 31st December, 1889

Date of License.	Person to whom Granted.	Locality of Boats.	Area of Boats.
1899,			A. B. F.
18th February,	Henry Herbert,	Keweenaw Bay,	20 0 0
18th February,	Earl of Bantley,	Adriatic Harbour,	18 0 0
18th February,	Earl of Bantley,	Glasgow Harbour,	50 0 0
4th March,	John P. Nelson,	And Bay,	200 0 0
11th March,	Richard J. Mahony,	Keweenaw Bay,	46 0 0
11th March,	Thomas Kingdon Sullivan,	Keweenaw Bay,	125 0 0
15th March,	John W. Payne,	Bantry Bay,	51 0 0
14th June,	John W. Stratford,	Killala Bay,	31 0 0
14th June,	Mrs. Catherine Browne,	Coastmashery Bay,	60 0 0
14th June,	William Laid,	Killala Bay,	180 0 0
16th September,	Lord Clement,	Carlingford Lough,	45 0 0
19th September,	Henry W. Moreth,	Sligo Bay,	20 0 0
12th September,	Owen Wynne,	Sligo Bay,	77 0 0
16th September,	Owen Wynne,	Sligo Bay,	23 0 0
		Total,	10,925 1 24

## APPENDIX No. 17.

LIST OF STONE WEIRS IN IRELAND USED FOR SALMON FISHING, WITH THEIR BREADTH, AND THE SIZE OF THE OVEN'S GAP OR SHAPE MAINTAINED THEREIN RESPECTIVELY.

[illegible]